THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,770—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1439 p.m. | Steamers | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 12th Oct. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 19th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 26th ,, | * MALOJA | 12300 | | |
| 2nd Nov. | CHINA | 8000 | | |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | | |
| 30th ,, | MEDINA | 12500 | | |
| 7th Dec. | ARCADIA | 7000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 21st ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANGOLIA | 10000 |
| 28th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | | |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 11th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10500 | | |
| 18th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 25th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 1st Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 8th ,, | CHINA | 8000 | | |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 22nd Feb. | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | | |
| 8th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th ,, | † ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 22nd ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 29th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 12th ,, | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | | |
| 19th ,, | MALOJA | 12500 | | |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 10th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 17th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | | |

All the above Steamers are fitted with

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bilaffer | 16th Oct |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 1st Nov |
| Leopolis | 3305 | P. Bedesich | 16th Nov |
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bilaffer | 16th Dec |

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st Feb |
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bilaffer | 16th ,, |
| Gabloncz | 3060 | ... | 1st Mar |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th ,, |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st April |
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bilaffer | 16th ,, |
| Gabloncz | 3060 | ... | 1st May |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th ,, |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | ... | 28th Feb |
| F. Ferdinand | 6046 | ... | 28th Mar |
| Austria | 7588 | ... | 28th Apr |

All the above Steamers are fitted with

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ... ... ... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1088*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ... ... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 653 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste... ... ... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by S.S. Penaroia, Taurea and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | 5895 | L. Francich | 6th Nov. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 52, Queen-gate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2185 | Friday | 11th Oct. | † 9 a.m. | direct. |
| Lhasa | 2184 | Mon. | 14th Oct. | 11 a.m. | *P.D. and C.M. |
| Kasara | 1205 | Tours. | 17th Oct. | 9 a. m. | † C. M. |

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 17th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 16th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
10th October, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA : | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON : | GRINDLAY & Co. |

ELLERMAN'S

### CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay 1913. | Leave Karachi 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *City of Birmingham | 7475 | 10 Feb. | 8 Feb. |
| City of Sparta | 5416 | ..... | 19 ,, |
| *City of Glasgow | 6529 | 3 March | 1 March |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | ..... | 18 ,, |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 15 March | ... |
| City of Poona (Tw. Screw) | 9800 | ..... | 5 April |
| City of Vienna | 4932 | 8 April | ..... |
| *City of Lahore | 9375 | 19 April | 14 ,, |
| City of Benares | 5973 | ..... | 23 ,, |
| *City of Birmingham | 7475 | 7 May | 5 May |
| *City of Sparta | 5416 | 17 ,, | 15 ,, |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | ..... | 21 ,, |
| City of York | 7810 | ..... | 31 ,, |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | ..... | 12 June |
| City of London | 9000 | ..... | 19 July |

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

| PARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 831 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,031 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. E. I. Sales and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi :—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
*A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application :
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

### RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital (Fully Paid) | Rbls. | 35,000,000 = say £3,690,000 |
| Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels | ,, | 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, | 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000 |
| | | £6,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Askhabad | Hankow | Paris |
| Baku | Harbin | Peking |
| Batoum | Hongkong | Samarkand |
| Bokhara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tientsin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Yokohama |
| Colombo | Odessa | |

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Lingyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

## SPORTS CUPS AND BOWLS

IS ONE OF OUR LEADING LINES.

WE have now on view a handsome collection of PRESENTATION PLATE embracing the latest ideas and productions of the best Art. Apart from originality in design of the whole collection offered, there are many pieces, however, which can claim

ACTUAL "INDIVIDUALITY"

of craftsmanship.

These special designs are of Hall-marked Sterling Silver and in accordance with our well-known reputation they have had added to them the characteristic feature of English sturdiness and the Highest Finish.

We undertake the engraving of INSCRIPTIONS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS on gold and silver articles and guarantee the very best work and prompt execution of orders.

### MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°
"SHELL"

### "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150°
"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

### THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
SALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | in cases. | These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only. |
| White Rose | 150° | ,, ,, | |
| Chester | 125° | ,, ,, | |
| Devoe's | 125° | ,, ,, | |
| Monkey | 125° | ,, ,, | |

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

## CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

## MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

*Telephone No. 325.*

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. C. J.
BIGH COURT.
Suit No. 36 of 1907.
NURBHAI ABDUL HUSAIN
Vs.
R. D. SETHNA.

THE Undersigned the Receiver appointed in the above Suit will put up FOR SALE in his Office, in High Court, on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., the right, title, interest of the parties to the Consent Decree herein dated the 13th February, 1912, in the property Registered No. 88 in the Map marked Sheet C and situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Karachi, admeasuring about 650 Sqr. Yds. standing in the names of JEEWANJI and WALLIJI NURBHAI, the particulars and conditions of the sale whereof may be had either from the Undersigned or his Solicitors Messrs. MADHAWJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI, at their Office in Meadows Street, Bombay.

B. N. LANG,
Receiver in Suit No. 36 of 1907.

High Court,
Bombay, 9th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for KEROSINE OIL" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha Post Office, Lahore, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 15th October, 1912, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present) for the supply of Kerosine Oil of:—
"Chester" or equally good quality 25° =10,000 Cases.
Tenderers to state Brands they propose to supply.
Delivery of the oil to commence on 1st November, 1912, in such instalments as the Chief Storekeeper may require.
2. The rate to include delivery in Port Trust Oil Godown at Karachi (Keamari) at which place sufficient supplies must be kept stored at the cost of suppliers.
3. Full sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.
4. No particular form of tender is necessary.
5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a tender.

By Order,
OFFG. CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 23rd September, 1912.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—A FOREMAN BINDER and a DEPUTY FOREMAN BINDER only Practical men need apply. Those who know a little English preferred. Apply with full particulars to box No. 102, care of this Paper.

### TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2550, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2540, care of "Bombay Gazette."

### SITUATIONS VACANT

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground to entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
**INDUSTRY.**
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.
New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-8.
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Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shamberar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS:

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

BI-WEEKLY PROGRAMMES.

In response to the REQUESTS of a large Number of Visitors, the Management have decided to introduce BI-WEEKLY instead of WEEKLY PROGRAMMES, which will come into operation with effect from the ensuing Week. Therefore NEXT SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME will be in force upto TUESDAY and the 2nd PROGRAMME will have effect from WEDNESDAY to SATURDAY, the NEXT CHANGE taking place on SUNDAY. Accordingly Wednesdays and Sundays will in future be the days for the BI-WEEKLY CHANGES of PROGRAMMES.

TO-NIGHT.
TWO SHOWS ONLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 P. M.

The most impressive set of pictures ever taken in the history of Cinematography.

THE SINKING OF THE "HELVETIA"
off Quebec, after she was struck amidships by the "Empress of Britain."

A well-known Cinematographer on board the "Empress of Britain" took pictures continuously during 40 minutes—

"AS THE "HELVETIA" SANK FROM THE SIGHT OF MAN."

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER FILMS.
including a great Itala success.
AFTER DARKNESS,—LIGHT.
A love story, full of remarkable developments.
AT 10 P. M.
COWEN'S COMEDY CO.
SATURDAY, 12th
TO
TUESDAY, 15th.
THE RESURRECTION of NICK WINTER.
DETECTIVE STORY
No. III.
A very powerful plot and counterplot.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.
Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 Fcap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Beaud Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs. etc.

WANTED.—Fully competent ENGLISH NURSE, to take infant, from the mouth. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 371, Advertising Department, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ENERGETIC EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS, for a well-known firm in India. Apply Box No. 372, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TELEPHONE OPERATOR—one who knows English. Apply Box No. 349, care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Barfa Building. Telephone No. 1288.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
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86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A WOMAN'S WONDERFUL BRAVERY!
JUMPS DOWN MOVING TRAIN! PERFORMS PRODIGIES OF VALOUR
This Exciting Picture
Will Evoke Thunders of Applause.
SEE ALSO
THE TOWER OF LONDON
A GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA
TAKEN FROM HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NOVEL!
This drama deals with the Secrets and hidden Mysteries of the Tower, the Intrigues of the English Court in the reign of Queen Mary, and the tragic, heart-rending fate of Lady Jane Gray.
☞ THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra 4th show, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
Every Sunday, an extra show from 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. at which three prizes will be given away.
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
(Films for sale: apply to the Manager.) TELEPHONE No. 1271.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

### BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Lahore | Saremban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Malacca | Thaiping |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Medan | Yokohama |
| Hankow | New York | |

Corr spondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 17,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 950,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombassa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA
THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes apply to
KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID | £ 29,500,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | 13,000,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE | 1,550,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

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The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of landed property, at Cavel Street.
Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Balkisondas Jekisondas, Dayabhai Balkisondas, and Tapidas Balkisondas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Amandrao Ramchandra, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th February, 1910, the following landed property on the premises:—
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration district and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a passage on or towards the south by the said Cavel Street on or towards the East by the property of Jacba Naroba and on or towards the west by the property of Joan Caitan DeSouza and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3835 and Street No. 163 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Anandrao Ramchandra the mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastoor and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1912.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

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TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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| Yearly | Rs. 20 0 |
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| Monthly | ,, 2 0 |
| SINGLE COPY | ONE ANNA. |

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| Yearly | Rs. 26 0 |
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | ,, 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ,, 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion | ,, 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ,, 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ,, 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | ,, 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.
AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... Rs. 1¼ Per Inch.

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**B. O. C.**

**—B. O. C. KEROSINES—**

**Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.**

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents*: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

**Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.**


# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 8.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 9.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-2 per cent. Consols | 74 1-8 | | unchgd |
| do. Rentes | 99 | | unchgd |
| 5 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 91 1-4 | | 1-4 |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities | 64 1-16 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in London Spot | 29 5-8 | 1-16 | |
| do. 2 months' hence | 29 11-16 | 1-16 | |
| Bar Silver in New York | 64 1-8 | 1-8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·28 | | unchgd |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20 48 1-2 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 3-8 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 4 | | since |
| do. Short London Bills | 29th Aug | | |
| 3 months' sight | 3 15-16 | 1-16 | |
| do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | 4 | 1-16 | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 4 1-4 | | unchgd |
| do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 4 1-2 | 1-8 | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 1 7-8 | | unchgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 2 1-8 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £700,000.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Good business done

Futures ... Steady.

Manchester ... Firm with a good demand.

Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "

Imports ... 10,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 9·28—De

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 13-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Jct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·03 —01 | 5·97 —02 | 5·97 —02 | 6·98 —02 | 6·00 —01 |
| Mar.-Apl. | Apr.-May. | May-June | June-July. | |
| 6·01 —02 | 6·02 —02 | 6·03 —02 | 6·03 —02 | |

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·73 Mar. 10·81

New York official Noon call Dec. 10·75 Mar. 10·82

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·82 Mar. unquoted.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 57,000

" Receipts at " last year ... 1,11,000

" Exports to Great Britain ... 20,000

" Exports to Continent ... 21,000

" Spot Cotton ... 11·10 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·31+07

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·83+09

} Advanced on favourable cables and on ball support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 unchgd

Futures month of Dec. ... 10·93+10

Futures month of Mar. ... 11·13+11

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Manchester Oct. S.

Grey shirtings 41-42in. 63 yds 16 by 15 ... 8 11 1-2

" " 41in. 36 28 1-2 yds 9lbs ... 9 4 1-2

White " 40-41in. 41 yds 18 square ... 11 5

" nainsooks 48 in. 19 yds 22 by 21 ... 7 5

Liverpool, Oct 8.

Tone Dhoties and Shirtings ... Firm and fair business

Tone Cloths ... Firm and advancing

Weft American "54" ... 11 3-8

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 1-4

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 3-4

Twist "32" W T C ... 9 3-4

Twist "32" B ... 10 1-8

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 6

Twist "36" W T C ... 10

Twist "36" B ... 10 3-8

Twist "42" ... 11 3-4

Twist American "60" ... 16

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 5-8

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 3-4

Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 1-2

F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ... 6 1-16

Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.

Months ... Oct.-Nov.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | d 5 4-16 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. | d 5 6-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. | d 5 8-16 |
| Good Bhownagger | d 5 9-16 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | d 5 11-16 |
| Fine Bhownagger | d 5 13-16 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger | d 5 13-16 |
| Good Oomras M. G. | d 5 10-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. | d 5 12-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. | d 5 14-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | d 5 10-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | d 5 14-16 |
| Good Broach | d 5 13-16 |
| F. G. Broach | d 5 31-32 |
| Fine Broach | d 6 2-16 |
| Good Khandeish | d 5 8-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish | d 5 10-16 |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | Nominal |
| Do. Months— | ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports— | ..... |
| Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-4 unchgd | |
| Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. | |
| Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 7-8 unchgd | |
| Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers. | |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Fancy Fe-6llbs. ... } Unchgd

Do. Month— ... }

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchgd

Do Months ... .....

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .....

Do. Name of Ports— ... .....

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .....

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .....

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4 unchgd.

Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.

Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 60 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 54—1-8

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-0—0-0-6

Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nominal—Dull.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 5 3-4—1-4d Oct.-Nov—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 89 unchgd

Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 77 1-2—5-13

English best selected copper ... £ 83

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 15s 3d

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 8 1-4+3-4d

Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Steady. Practically nothing doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 2 1-4 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Steady—Nothing doing.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 9 1-2+1 3-4d

Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers

10 1 1-4+1d—May—Sellers

Tone—Very steady—Not much doing.

Java & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 unchgd

Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone.—Steady but not active.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 9 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Oct.—Value.

Tone—Firmer

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [9TH OCT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th Oct. 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 8 | 10,214 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway | 11 | 12,806 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing pending the result of the allotments of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16 |
| Do. do forward | 1s. 4 5-16d. next mail |
| Do. do France | 171 1-4 |
| Do. do Marks | 132 to 133 1-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | 154 1-4 |
| Shanghai " | 213 1-4 |
| Japan " | 150 1-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market continues quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. A small business has been done during the day, and prices close as under.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready Cash | Rs. 96 1 | 0 |
| Settlement | " 95 15 | 0 |

BULLION:—

There was an advance of 1-16 in the quotations for ready and forward bar silver in London yesterday, rates being 29 5-8 and 29 11-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 64 1-8. The local market opened steadier at 75 3-16 for cash and 75 5-16 for the first settlement, but has declined during the day, and we quote as under for ready and forward. A fair business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 23 14 9 |
| Australian " | " | 23 14 9 |
| Sovereigns " | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | |
| Ready | " | 74 15 0 |
| 1st Settlement | " | 75 1 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | " | 75 5 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | |
| Ready | " | 84 5 0 |
| 1st Settlement | " | 84 7 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | " | 84 11 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations in the home markets continue and yesterday the American markets closed 7 and 11 points higher in futures. Spot sales in Liverpool were 12,000 bales. It is possible that the outbreak of war in the Balkans may have some unfavourable effect on the pome markets, but it is not anticipated that the effect will be lasting. The local market opened quiet but steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 295. During the morning the price advanced to Rs. 296, though there was little business doing. At Colaba there was an easier feeling and good Broach closes at Rs. 294 1-2, other rates being unchanged from yesterday's close. The market is quiet. Ready cotton is also quiet with only a very moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | Rs. | 301-2 March |
| Good M. G. Broach | Rs. | 294 1-2 " |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat | " | 291 Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur | " | 288 " |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | " | 282 " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola | " | 278 " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | " | 263 " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | " | 259 " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | " | 259 " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | " | 261 Dec. |
| " " | " | 264 Nov. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | " | 244 1-2 Jan. |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 9 12 0 B.T. |
| Apl-May 1913 | " | 10 4 6 B.T. |

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913 | Rs. | 8 4 6 B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready | " | 7 14 0 B.T. |
| Yellow " " | " | 8 14 0 " |

GINGELLYSEED.—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | Rs. | 54 8 0 |
| Black Kutni | " | 47 0 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ... " Rs. 12 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED.—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 25 8 0 |
| Forward | " | 24 8 0 D. J. |

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.

" " May 1913 " 5 7 3 "

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | 1,757 1-2 |
| Bank of India | 66 |
| Eastern Bank | 88 1-2 |
| Indian Specie | 75 1 2 |

MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David | 545 |
| Fazulbhai Mills | 590 Murat. |
| Kohinoor | 805 |
| Manockji Petit | 3,270 |
| New Great Eastern | 280 |
| Standard | 1,540 |
| Sun Mill | 187 1-2 |
| Swan Mill | 275 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary | 173 |
| Bombay E. S. & P. C. Preference | 185 |
| Bombay S. N. Pref. | 295 |
| Colaba Land and Mill | 1,575 |
| Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ord | 770 |

RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley | 575 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. of yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 335 | bales. |
| Wheat | 12,770 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,924 | " |
| Rapeseed | 1,931 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 1,130 | " |
| Poppyseed | 28 | " |
| Groundnuts | 925 | " |
| Castorseed | 12,780 | " |
| Rice | 4,560 | " |
| Myrabollams | 142 | " |
| Cottonseed | 850 | " |
| Mowrasted | 554 | " |
| Gram | 5,758 | " |
| Joowar | 4,213 | " |
| Maize | 325 | " |
| Barley | 3,184 | " |

## HOME REMITTANCES

The Treasury, Calcutta, Oct. 7.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 | £ 15,500,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 5th Oct., 1912, by Council Bills | £ 10,429,021 |
| Balance to be remitted from 6th Oct., 1912, to 31st March, 1913 | £ 5,070,979 |

A Of this sum £2,811,100 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

In the share market to-day coal shares opened irregular, without much activity. The only stocks inquired for were Banjorah and East Indian. Bansjorah, which started at 108 (four annas advance on yesterday) finished at 10|12, and East Indian went to 44, while yesterday's closing price was 41.

In jute shares, Auckland at 105 showed an advance of the rupee, and Barnagore at 89 were up 1-8. Other stocks were done at last prices.

## FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th Oct. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 9 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 31 |
| Suez | 9 | 1 | 45 p.m | 1 | 5 |

### NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

As great portion of Ottoman telegraph lines are interrupted due to recent earthquake correspondence with Europe via Turkey is subject to great delay (14-8-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Communication between Teheran and Meshed interrupted and owing to insecurity of road there is no means of transmitting telegrams over that section by post at present. Telegrams for Meshed should contain instructions "await restoration." (30-9-12.)

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English French Turkish or German only. (6-10-12.)

Bhamo route to China restored between Tarifu and Tsuyungt but interupted beyond Indian frontier between Pichich and Luchow. (9-10-12.)

Telegrams can no longer be accepted for Bulgaria. (8-10-12.)


FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sae. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MONTEIRO—Oct. 9, at his residence, Church Street, Mazagon, Lino Monteiro, of the Bombay Port Trust. Funeral will leave the house at 5 p.m. this (Thursday), arriving Haines Road Cemetery at 6 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

AFFLECK-GRAVES—September 27, at Dalhousie, Captain Dermot Affleck Graves, Royal Engineers.

PRUSSIA—September 27, at Mussoorie, of heart failure, George Duncan Prussia, late P W D Govt of India, in his 73rd year.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Mr. A. G. Svami in English on "Mazdayasnism and Vaishnavism," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Being busy is often synonymous with being happy."—Chicago News.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsetta" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-30 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail | 11-10 | 14-15 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express | 12-20 | 14-25 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Gujerat Mail | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express | 6-45 | 17-0 |
| Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) | | 12-0 |

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Cadiz ... Valverde |
| Overture | French Comedy ... Keler Bela |
| Valse | Love and Life in Vienna ... Komzak |
| Selection | Sea See ... Jones |
| Petits Bolero | ... Ravina |
| Serenade | O Sole Mio ... Capua |
| Selection | The Balkan Princess ... Rubens |
| Indian Piece | Irrawady ... Thurban |

VICTORIA GARDENS:—A Malbrouck monkey has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. Campbell McIntyre.

FATALITY ON BOARDSHIP.—A dock labourer named Nana Dharma, aged about 30, was carrying a bag of rice on his head on board the s. s. "Viraua," when he fell with the bag on top of him. He died on the way to hospital.

LOST PROPERTY.—Dogs, watches, glove protectors, tyres, umbrellas, electric bulbs, lotas, lady's caps, parasol, cricket balls, signboard, motor number plate, violin bow, labour cart buckles, have been taken charge of by the police and awaits owners.

THEOSOPHICAL Lecture.—Mr. A. G. Swami will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p. m. Subject:—"Mazdayasnism and Vaishnavism. (Part III.)" The lecture is open to the public.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—Under the auspices of the Hindu Division (S. S. L.) of St. John Ambulance Brigade, a course of lectures on "Military Sanitation" will be delivered by Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L. M. and S., to the members of the Brigade in Mr. Tribhuwandas M. Nathubhoy's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road. The course will begin on Sunday at 5 (to 6) p. m.

WOMAN RUN OVER.—A Hindu woman of 28, named Itta, was brought to the G. T. Hospital on Monday evening after being run over by a motor-car. The woman is a Municipal sweeper and was making her way to H. H. the Nizam' bungalow at about four in the afternoon, when she encountered two cars approaching her, one from the front and the other from behind. In trying to avoid them both she fell and a wheel of the rear car passed over her left foot. The cars, it is alleged, did not stop, and the woman lay on the ground until Mr. W. Procter, of Messrs. Marks and Co., who happened to be passing, stopped his car and took her in it to the hospital. Here her injuries were found to be slight, and she was discharged after necessary attention.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill :—

| Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | | h. m. | ft. in. | |
| Oct. | | | | | | |
| 10 | m 10 52 | 28 9 | m | 4 33 | 16 7 | |
| | 11 27 a | 29 7 | | 4 56 a | 14 7 | |
| 11 | m 11 29 | 28 8 | m | 5 15 | 16 8 | |
| | | | | 5 30 a | 14 2 | |
| 12 | m 0 8 | 29 9 | m | 5 56 | 17 1 | |
| | 0 6 a | 28 8 | | 6 4 a | 14 3 | |
| 13 | m 0 48 | 29 6 | m | 6 36 | 17 10 | |
| | 0 40 a | 27 6 | | 6 38 a | 14 8 | |
| 14 | m 1 28 | 28 10 | m | 7 16 | 18 9 | |
| | 1 14 a | 26 6 | | 7 12 a | 15 7 | |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| Oct. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| " 10 (Thursday) | " 6h 31m | " 6h 21m |
| " 11 (Friday) | " 6h 32m | " 6h 20m |
| " 12 (Saturday) | " 6h 32m | " 6h 19m |
| " 13 (Sunday) | " 6h 32m | " 6h 18m |
| " 14 (Monday) | " 6h 33m | " 6h 18m |

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon, Oct. 10th 7h. 10-6m. p.m. First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 36-2m. a.m. Full Moon. 26th, 8h 0-5m. a.m, Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7-6m. a.m.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan is now convalescent, and is making good progress towards recovery.

It is understood that H. H. the Jam Saheb (Prince Ranjitsinghi) will return from England next January.

The Hon. Mr. S. L. Maddox, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, returns to Calcutta from Home on the 27th instant.

His Highness Aga Khan has gone to Russia as a guest of H. I. M. the Tsar, and is not expected to return to India before February.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has offered two cups for the forthcoming billiard tournament at the Planters' Club, Darjeeling.

Lieut.-Col. C. Mactaggart, C.I.E., I.M.S., on return from leave, resumes charge of his duties as Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. C. C. Cooper, Assessor and Surveyor to the Calcutta Corporation, the Corporation offices were closed on Monday.

The next lot of postage stamps of the Georgian issue to be sold to the public will be those of the value of eight annas, twelve annas and twenty-five rupees.

It is stated that the ferry steamers which are being built in England for the Indo-Ceylon Ferry, will be fitted with oil fuel equipment as well as with plant for burning coal.

The South Indian Railway gets most of its coal from Singarani Colliery, but as there is a shortage of supplies there, ten thousand tons are being obtained from Australia.

One of the declared objects of the Behari Students' Conference, which is to be held at Motihari on the 13th and 14th instant, is that it shall have nothing to do with any kind of political agitation.

The survey operations in the northern part of Upper Burma, which have been ordered for this winter, will be in charge of Lieutenant Cardew, R. E., who is now on his way to Myatkyina.

Reports from Ranchi state that further efforts are to be made to find a suitable hill station for Bihar and Orissa, and this time the Himalayas to the west of Darjeeling will be examined for a site.

The "Upper Burma Gazette" protests against Anglo-Indians not being allowed to acquire land in Burma. The journal contends that the Government of Burma is afraid of the spread of informed public opinion.

The Patiala Panchayat held a special meeting on the 30th September, to celebrate the third anniversary of the assumption of full powers by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of the ruler.

Mr. G. R. Murray, Joint Magistrate, on return from leave, is appointed by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the United Provinces, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, to be registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Bosworth-Smith, Superintendent and Manager of the Mysore West Gold Mines and other mines, has been summoned by cable to England. It is believed that his visit is in connection with a big exploring and prospecting scheme that is to be started in India and other parts of the East.

A number of reforms stated to be of a more or less revolutionary character are to be introduced into the administration of Mysore, on the coming retirement of the present Dewan. It is anticipated that these will include the creation of a Department of Industry. Important changes in the personnel are also anticipated.

A Madras correspondent writes:—I see, by the way that the Government is contemplating a much more comprehensive aquarium than the present small building on the Marina can hold, and before many monsoons have passed, we shall probably see Madras equipped with this and a Marine Biological Station with a view to forwarding scientific research, a scheme to which the Government is now giving its consideration.

Failing Mr. Gokhale, the "Behares" suggests the names of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Raja Harnam Singh for the Presidentship of the Conference. Leading members of the Reception Committee, interviewed, said they would gladly bow to the decision of the All-India Congress Committee even if Mr. Mudholkar is elected, but they resent the action of the general secretaries in not convening a meeting of the Committee, and in trying to secure votes for Mr. Mudholkar. This question, they contend, must be decided at a meeting of the Committee.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—"We are informed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India, that "there is no authority for the statement (which appeared in a local Indian newspaper) regarding the introduction of a direct mail service between Karachi and Aden." We also learn from the P. and O. Company, that they have no knowledge of any direct English mail service being established between Karachi and Aden." Similarly the British India Company state that they "regret that they have no information regarding the report current that a direct service will shortly be inaugurated between this port and Aden."

So rapidly are motors of all sorts increasing and multiplying in Madras that the authorities have found it necessary to enforce more stringently than was formerly the case, the rules and regulations regarding traffic, and several motor drivers have recently been before the magistrates with varying fortune, says a Madras correspondent. The latest phase is a warning to motor-cyclists prohibiting a practice which has become very general in these parts. The motor-cyclist is no longer to extend a friendly offer of a bow to his less fortunate brother on a "push-bike," otherwise he will be "run in" and prosecuted for riding to the public danger under section so-and-so of Act-something-else. Several accidents have occurred through this practice.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### America-India Pictures.

The Tower of London, the star film which the "Ameria-India" Cinematograph Company are now showing at their palace of pictures, has been attracting a crowded house. This historical film depicts the court dress and other characteristics of the sixteenth century in a realistic manner. The tortures to which Sir Richard Courtney was subjected in order to extract from him the secrets of the conspiracy against Queen Mary and the pathetic scenes at the execution of Lady Jane, are vividly and graphically depicted on the screen. The picture closes with a beautiful scene in which Sir Richard Courtney and Cicely are shown living in a quite rural village. The minor films have also been selected with great care, and were highly appreciated by the visitors.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


## HIGH COURT—OCT. 10.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar).

For Review.

2-12, 128-01 Edg G W and Co Nagardas Pitamber Alias Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachoo Harkisscndas and others Mulji K and T.

Appeals.

25-12, 622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vizbukhundas vs S N Avsare Mirza M and M for Pauper

26-12, 248-07 Bhai K and G Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdharji "Maharaj" vs Shriman Goswamini Shri Chandraprabhavali Vahuji Mabraj widow vs others Hiralal and Co and Edg G W and Co.

27-12, 948-07 Edg G W and Co Bhoa Betyee and others vs Shriman Goswamini Shri Chandraprabhavati Vahuji Maharaj widow and another Hiralal and Co and Bhai K and G.

33-12, 681-07 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat J and M.

38-12, 429-12 Subnis and G Ahmed Haji Mahomed vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and T.

42-12, 454-12 Payne and Co Abdul Rasool Bhaloo vs Sherbanoo Dastur and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar,)

Long Causes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 818-11 | Dubash and P Shanker Tulsiram vs B Vithoba Manch and N Dub and P | |
| 229-11 | Motichand and Co Jshwardas Modi vs Tarachand Lokmandas Kenga and S | |
| 204-12 | Jeh M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub and others Sme B and Co | |
| 299-07 | Ard H D and Co Kanayalal Basdeodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal G H Dalal. | |
| 17-12 | Ard H D and Co Harakhbai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Suroff D and D Dept F and D Little and Co. | |
| 101-11 | Mulla and M Tullockchand Mamraj vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D. | |
| 941-11 | Mulla and M J R Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar and another Sme B and C Subnis and G | |
| 857-10 | Khun L and M Chunilal Laichand vs Baldeodas Gopaldas—Subnis and J. | |
| 392-12 | Bick M R and Co., Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and another vs Chaganlal Bapuji—March and N. | |
| 806-2 | S. B. Mehta, Rai Badridas Bahadur Sons a firm vs Goolam Hoosein Essaji, Bick M R and Co. | |
| 51-98 | Mirza M and M Hajimabai and another vs Amiribiji, widow and others Tyab D and Co. | |
| 713-12 | Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co a firm vs Gulamhussein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co. | |
| 692-12 | Dubash and P Shaniram Nagarmal a firm vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co. | |
| 662-12 | Malvi H M and R Rajaram Girdharilal a firm vs Tribhowdas Vamanji Patell and E. | |
| 668-12 | Patell and E Memonali Mahomed Vali vs Tyab Haji Karim Tyabji D and Co. | |
| 697-12 | Ard H D and Co Joosub Aboo vs Bai Helimabai Mehta and D | |
| 698-12 | Subnis and G Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkanta Nadkarni vs Marianbai widow Basi K and G. | |

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

| | |
|---|---|
| 925-10 | Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kallianji Shangjibhai Bhai K and G. |
| 59-09 | Payne and Co Keshowlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mat J and M and Malvi H M and R and Payne and Co. |
| 272-11 | Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Purushram vs B R Bomanji, Mulla and M. |
| 572-11 | Payne and Co Sulleman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Beg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co. |
| 868-11 | Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia. |
| 1092-10 | S B Mehta Bhailal Dalichand vs Ranchorda Bataiji Steam M and H. |
| 617-11 | In Person S B Barde vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S. |
| 391-12 | Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C. |
| 289-12 | Dubash and P Girdhardas Bechar vs Lalchand Raghunath Shroff D and D. |
| 1024-11 | Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co |
| 1147-10 | Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyathamabai widow Jeh M and S |
| 57-12 | Manecklal and T Bai Hawabai vs Kasam Haji Habib M B Chothia |
| 488-10 | Bhai K and S Krishandas Goverdhandas vs Jayantilal Ramdas Mat J and M and Cap and V |
| 546-09 | Daph F and D N E Knote vs Kasturbhai Manibhai Edg G W and Co |
| 

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Cecil, 2,210 tons, Captain L Lovik, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Delagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Ranenfels, 3,523 tons, Captain H. Kuckins, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W Kelso arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo and 62 passengers.

The B I S. N. Co's steamer Linga 957 tons, Capain H. Manley arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's China mail steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed yesterday for Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Calcutta 4,886 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Rajah, 3,633 tons, Captain J. M Thomson, will sail to-day for Cheribon via Angerhead, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and a cabin and 65 deck passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Rewa .....T Kerr .....Transport
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assaye | 4339 Cockman | Shghi... 23-10... | P & O Co |
| Abydos | 1939 Lilley | Bo & Africa | S N Co |
| Banca | 3794 Poter | | P & O Co |
| Begum | 2942 Crebbin | | T M & Co |
| Cecil | 2210 Lovik | | |
| Dunrobin | 2319 Carr | | T Morrison & Co |
| Gymeric | 2598 Cusack | | B N Lang |
| Kasinga | 2927 Elford | | |
| Kasara | 505 King | | M M & Co |
| Kusunga | 2937 Elford | | The Bo Co |
| Lawoe | 1817 Brawig | Arab Steamers | Ld |
| Naderi | 1168 Hughes | Bo & P S N Co | |
| Ravenfels | 3523 Kuckens | W & A G & Co | |
| Silvermoth | 2,378 Seraggioi | | T M & Co |
| Satherland | 2277 Longstaff | W & A G & Co | |
| Waddon | 2576 Whiston | P and O Co | |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Sardegna | 3224 | Mezio | | | R Line |
| B Barsano | 2762 | Bothell | K'chi | | J F & Co |
| C&R City of Calcutta | 4886 | Elliott | | 11-10 | K N & Co |
| D&E Chanda | 3951 | Tice | | | M M & Co |
| F Gramsbergen | 3157 | Goot | | | T M & Co |
| H Firoozi | 2029 | Primrose | Jeddah | 14-10 | B & P S N Co |
| K Sanuku Maru | 3787 | Tarahaka | | | N Y Kaisha |
| N Strathleven | 2845 | Brown | Philadelpia | | R A Willis |
| P Kattenturm | 3471 | Volkmann | Hamburg | | W & A G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scindia | 3523 | Kelso | L'pool | 23-10... W & A G & Co |
| 4 Gedding Court | 2495 | Glegborn | Antwerp | J M & Co |
| 7 Semiramis | 2352 | Belaffer | | A L S N Co |
| 8 Clan Macaulay | 1775 | Leslie | | J F and Co |
| 12 & 13 Persia | 4155 | Bradshaw | London | 19-10... P & O Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indrawati | 573 | Ismail | | B S N Co |

H W V D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 951 | Manley | K'chi | M M & Co |

P & O Dock.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edith | 1815 | Beesbing | Repairing J Mackintosh & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Ceeil | Lovik | D'goa Bay, Sept 19 |
| 9 | Ranenfels | Kuckens | New York, Sept 4 |
| | Scindia | Kelso | Glasgow, Sept 5 |
| | Linga | Elton | Karachi, Oct 7 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Circassia | Osborne | Liverpool |
| | India | Gordon | Shanghai |
| | Baroda | Penny | Basrah |
| | Rajah | Thomson | Cheribon |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Calcutta, Elliott, for Liverpool.
" Kola, Elton, for Basreh.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp, on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 9.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—114 cwts Colombo roots and 101 cwts mustardseed, P. Jethabhoy; 501 cwts bonemeal, Hollingshurt and Co; 12 bales cotton, and 30 cwts deer horns, Allidina Laduk; 33 cwts iron hoops, C. Palmer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—60 cwts cattle horns, E. Mahomed; 210 cwts gum, S. Cooverji and Co.

Gramsbergen s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, R. S. Forage; 2,002 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

Geddington Court s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Geddington Court s—3,200 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Crombie s—1,050 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—500 cwts linseed, M. Somji.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—50 bales cotton, The Cotton Trading Co. of India.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sanuki Maru s—800 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sanuki Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, M. H. Dedashti; 50 tons old iron, G. Hakimji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sanuki Maru s—50 bales cotton, M. H. Dedashti.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th Sept. on 945·61 miles open :—

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week | Rs. 1,90,000 | Rs. 3,30,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 5,24,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 201 | 349 | 4 | 554 |
| For previous 12 weeks of half year | 21,97,957 | 34,44,305 | 55,603 | 56,97,86 |
| Total for 13 week | 23,87,957 | 37,74,305 | 59,603 | 62,21,865 |
| COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,80,192 | 3,25,185 | 3,859 | 5,09,236 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 191 | 344 | 4 | 536 |
| Total to corresponding date | 22,60,031 | 35,96,197 | 49,658 | 59,05,886 |

Increase for the week .....Rs. 14,764
Do. to date ..... " 5,15,979


*BOMBAY GAZETTE*

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| GRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 6 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 0 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 0 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 0 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 6 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

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English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY and POONA.



The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 10th October, 1912.


## THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

CONTRARY to the hopes and against the expectations of the foremost statesmen in Europe, hostilities have broken out in the Balkans in the autumn of the year. Even at this season, when the risk of international complications is happily reduced by the near approach of winter, the news has sent a thrill throughout the civilized world. So delicately poised is the Balance of Power in Europe, and so sensitive is the constitution of the body politic, that a little state like Montenegro, one of the smallest independent nations in the world, can forestall the intentions of the great Powers, and administer a shock to trade and confidence that is felt at the ends of the earth. War is a terrible thing in reality. Even in Bombay the dread intelligence has had a direct effect upon commerce and society, and men's feelings have been touched to graver issues since the first cable came two nights ago. Securities have fallen: freights have gone down; and business has received a check. Everyone must hope that the check is only temporary and that the Powers will have influence enough to keep the ring and confine the disturbance, if not to the remote corner in which it has bagun, at least to the Balkan Peninsula. The first alternative is too much to hope for.

As we pointed out, yesterday, and our words, as it turned out, were written on the very eve of the declaration of war, the Balkan States have not only leagued themselves together but have been recognized as a confederacy by the European press. The community of their interests and the solidarity of the feeling that unites them have evidently made a deep impression upon politicians at Home; and the danger of concerted action has intensified the alarm. The support of allies and the sense of a common cause will give the confederated principalities courage to begin with. But no amount of moral courage will determine the final issue in a life and death struggle like this. The Turks are as brave as any soldiers in the world, and they are fighting with their backs to the wall. Only men and money will matter, if the combatants are left to fight it out. Two questions in which the whole world is interested now arise. The first is: Will Turkey be able to hold her own in a straight contest with the Federated States and Greece? Turkey has fallen on evil days. Destiny, in the shape of popular forces, which no statesmanship can control, is forcing her out of Europe. The wave of aggression, which once threatened to submerge Europe and Christendom, has long since been rolled back, and for over a century the question has been, When it will ultimately recede? There was every hope in England a year or two ago that the new regime would consolidate Turkey's strength and develop her resources, and so delay for a while the impending catastrophe of her disappearance from Europe. But the Italian war has damped the hopes of many of Turkey's friends, not so much from her conduct of the strife as because the result seemed inevitable.

Turkey took her European empire from the Greeks and Slavs. Constantinople was built by Christians, and Turkey has now no grievance against the Fates if they decide that the Christian nations are to get back their own. But we would ask our Mahomedan friends in Bombay and in India to notice that religious feeling does not sway the great Powers one way or the other. The sympathies of England will be with her ancient ally in an armed struggle against Christian foes, even although we wish the Christian nationalities to rise to the height of their destined well-being. Italy's conflict with Turkey has not been at all religious. If it had been, Italy would now continue the war and back up the Christian menace against the Turkish rule. But Italy is now willing, apparently, to back out having attained the political objects of her bellicose operations and established a place for herself in European politics; and she has no wish to take up the Eastern Christians' quarrel. No one seems to know much about the Turkish army at present; but it is certain that the Turkish troops will fight as bravely as they have ever done. Acting on interior lines and with the sea behind them, it is likely that the Turks will put up a powerful resistance to the combined principalities, and that they may even carry the war into the enemies' territories. The fiasco of the last Greek war is still remembered; and Greece, with an army that is altogether little bigger than an army corps, will not be able to give very powerful aid to the Confederacy. With Roumania holding aloof, the forces of the Turks will be more than equal to those of the Balkan States; and it looks as they were confident of their power to defend themselves. The worst of it, from their point of view, is that even if they win they stand to gain but little. They cannot take territory and they would have to wait long for any indemnity that they might exact. The results that would follow upon their defeat are incalculably grave. The crisis of San Stefano would recur. Constantinople would lie at the victorious armies' mercy; and the Powers would certainly intervene. And the second important question arises, Can the Powers intervene without war among themselves? Russia could not, however much she wished, keep out of the trouble; and Austria, with her powerful friend behind her, would just as certainly insist on helping to decide the problem. We are in for strenuous times. The outbreak of war has already destroyed the fruits not only of diplomatic effort but of much human industry. We can only hope that even yet the war may be localized and speedily finished; and that the calamity of a great war may not befall.

A VARIETY OF STATISTICS.

A FORETASTE of the census report is afforded by the latest addition to the "Statistics of British India" which deals with the area, population, and public health. It shows that the population numbers 242,689,957 out of 315,059,913 for the whole country, an increase roughly of twelve and a half millions. This increase is about three times that indicated by the census of 1901 over that of 1891. In Feudatory States the population has increased by about eight and a half millions. Hindus far outnumber all other communities equally 69·4 per cent. of the whole, Mahomedans being less than a third of Hindus, while Buddhist and Jains equal about a sixth of Mahomedans. Christians represent about 1·8 per cent. of Hindus and 1·2 per cent. of the entire population. But further figures concerning 1911 are not yet available and the Commercial Intelligence Branch falls back on those of 1901 in distinguishing between those dependent on agriculture as compared with those engaged in industries or commerce and trade. Information is given as to the emigration of the people, and it is shown that an improvement in wages for cooly labour in the Straits Settlements attracted a large number of men from Madras in racent years; many also left for Burma. In the official year 1910-11, as many as 285,779 are shown to have gone to places beyond India—half of them proceeding to Ceylon and a third to the Straits Settlements; the Persian Gulf and East Africa both also receiving a proportion, Mombasa and Zanzibar attracting 4,122, doubtless with the East African Protectorate as their ultimate destination. In addition, last year, 17,884 Mahomedans made pilgrimages to the Hedjaz and 18,860 returned, while in the previous year 20,901 went and 13,496 returned, leaving considerably over six thousand to be accounted for. This, it appears, is very simple, for we are told that the discrepancy is partly due to death and partly to a section of the pilgrims, notably those who are destitute, either remaining in the Holy Places, or returning to India, either by land or in vessels other than pilgrim ship.

Reference to the vital statistics section of the report shows that in India the amount average of deaths from cholera stands at 472,006, while those from smallpox were nearly three-fourths of that number and from plague, 427,831. Last year, however, the mortality from smallpox decreased from 101,152 to 51,315, this being the lowest figure in the past decade. Deaths from plague, reached their highest in 1907, came down from 1,166,223 to 145,333 in 1909, but went up again to 413,355 in 1910. In the fifteen years during which plague has prevailed in India, the total recorded deaths have been nearly six millions. Bombay, which has lost altogether 1,377,353, 24·1 per cent. of the total, suffered most in the year 1903, but from 1905 there has been a steady diminution. On the average of the past five years, June and July have been the healthiest months, and October, November and December, the unhealthiest; but before the deaths from plague, which is at its worst from January to May were sufficient to affect the average mortality of each month, mortality was lowest in February, March and April. In the hospitals during the year 35,258,198 sick were treated, of whom, however, only 594,164 were inpatients. Surgical operations numbered 1,192,930. In the three cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, 11·6 per cent. of the patients were indoor, close on fifty thousand of them being in hospitals for females: the expenditure on hospitals in the year being one crore and seventeen and three-quarter lakhs. Resort to vaccination has reduced the mortality very appreciably and from ·76 per mille of population the ratio of deaths from smallpox has declined to ·23. Snakes and wild animals have helped to remove many a useful citizen, the total killed by the former in the past twenty-five years being 68,166 and by the latter 541,816. Of cattle no less than 2,210,659 were killed by snakes or wild animals.

A HAPPY CHANGE.

THE report of the police administration of the Central Provinces, which has just been issued, is a most cheerful document. The powers that be are pleased with the police, and the police are pleased both with themselves and those same powers. "Sir Benjamin Robertson," the Government Resolution tells us, "after six years' separation from the Provinces, except for a short period in 1907 when he was Commissioner of Berar, is particularly impressed with the evidence of the general advance, which has taken place in the efficiency of the police, and of the marked improvement which is manifest in respect of the conduct of investigations. It is most satisfactory that the Judicial Commissioner should be able to add his testimony to the effect that the methods of investigation adopted by the Police are showing progressive improvement. These methods are being characterised more and more by a spirit of fairness and straightforwardness, and by the intelligent use by investigating officers of the faculty of observation and the right appreciation of circumstantial evidence." The most interesting part of the report refers to Berar, where life seems to be degenerating from a round of wild excitement to one of uneventful peace. "Five years ago, Berar might be described as a happy hunting ground of organised bands of dacoits and robbers. The village officers were entirely out of touch with the regular force, and a Deputy Commissioner recorded that the Jaglias and Mahars had forgotten that it was one of their prescribed duties to prevent looting. One of the matters that impressed itself most prominently on Sir Benjamin Robertson's mind in 1907 was the deplorable lack of the sense of their responsibilities among the village headmen of Berar for the watch and ward of their villages, and the almost entire absence of co-operation with the regular Police. He is glad to observe that this state of affairs is largely a thing of the past, and that correct relations between the Police and the villagers have now been restored." The report goes on to commend the methods adopted by one officer, who has succeeded in winning the confidence of the village patels. These are now described as an excellent body of men, and it is added that they can be of invaluable assistance to the police in the prevention and detection of crime, if they are dealt with intelligently and properly encouraged. That, of course, we know, but the difficulty is sometimes to know how to take them. We remember a little while ago hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill describe the ineffectiveness of the village police in the Kaira district, the most lawless district of Bombay. There it is by no means improbable that the village police inactively, if not actively, assist the dacoits. As Mr. Armstrong has been so successful in overcoming a similar difficulty in Berar, it may be that the report on his methods will be of assistance to the district officers there.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

SO many time-expired soldiers leave India in order to take up civil life in the colonies, such as in Australia and British Columbia, that great interest is bound to be taken in a new Association, which has been formed in London for the organised settlement of them, who are leaving the Army. Sir Horace Plunkett appears to be the moving spirit, and he has the co-operation of Lord Grey, the last Governor-General of Canada, Lord Methuen and Colonel Pilkington, as well as other well-known men, who have interested themselves in the question of civil careers of ex-soldiers. The Soldiers' Land Settlement Association is the name of the new organisation, and it came into being during mail week at a private meeting held in Westminster. After much careful consideration, a London correspondent tells us, a scheme—modelled so far as its early stages are concerned on the Witzwil system in Switzerland—for training men in agriculture and its attendant industries has been evolved. Herr Otto Kellerhalls, the founder of the Swiss system, has proved that men entirely unskilled can soon be made productive by means of "teaching by example." This plan will be followed on the training farms which the new Society propose to establish, first in Great Britain and subsequently in the dominions overseas. Sir Horace Plunkett's experiences of agricultural organisation are known everywhere. Colonel Pilkington put his theories to practical test while commanding the South African Constabulary in the Orange River Colony. The men under him, in addition to maintaining peace and order, found time under his direction to cultivate the land and to supply their commissariat department with farm and dairy produce Little doubt is entertained as to the financial support that will be forthcoming, and after the ex-soldiers have been adequately trained settlement will follow on farms either as owners or tenants or wage earners in Great Britain and in the colonies.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

WE believe most people will agree that there has already been sufficient discussion of the Home Rule Bill and that all that remains to be done is to secure its rejection. This will not be achieved by further discussion of the amendment, of which Mr. Bonar Law has given notice, in respect of the guillotine resolution. It may be taken for granted that the latter will be passed to-day by the Commons, and it is obvious that the amendment can only be regarded as a formal protest against the procedure the Prime Minister proposes to adopt. That protest could have been made in an equally formal, and perhaps, more dignified, manner by stating it in so many words, and there are reasons why the bustle of an amendment, and a division, should not be incurred. We may take it for granted that whether the Commons devote eighty or fifty days to the discussion the result will be the same. The measure will pass through the Lower House, and it is waste of time not to recognize that fact. Rejection will be its fate in the House of Lords, and in all the circumstances the sooner that happens the better, for it will bring about the end of the present Government more quickly. It is safe to assume that the recent campaign in Ulster has served to demonstrate the strength of the case against Home Rule to the country, and that the army of the Opposition to the measure is as complete as it can be and will not be increased or reduced by further discussion.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. "Malwa", arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 6th.

MR. R. W. CARLYLE, Revenue Member of Council, will begin his tour in Burma which is to last four or five weeks early in November.

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### International Statistics on Population.

BERLIN, SEPT. 20.

We find in the latest issue of the Statistical Yearbook for the German Empire, a series of interesting tables showing at a glance the density of population for all countries, not only of Europe, but also of the whole civilized world.

From the long array of figures we may deduct that with the growth of industry a density of population is reached in Europe as would be quite out of reach for agricultural countries. Belgium and England with 252 and 239 inhabitants per square kilometre stand opposite to an agrarian country like European Russia with 19·4 per square kilometre or Hungary with 64.15. Even within Russia we may easily distinguish the more industrial parts from the agrarian districts by the higher density of population. The kingdom of Poland, e. g., has 64 inhabitants per square mile, four times as many the Russian average, simply because it includes a few industrial places. As long as Germany was more agrarian, i. e., up to the foundation of the German Empire 40 years ago, the population averaged hardly more than 70 inhabitants per kilometre. The Census of December 1st, 1911, shows an average of 120. This figure places Germany as regards density of population half-way between such purely agricultural units of Russia and Hungary on one side and entirely industrial countries like England and Belgium on the other. Alone from this figure an expert statistician could arrive at the conclusion, that besides the industrial parts in the West and in Silesia and Saxony, agricultural provinces play still an important part in the Fatherland.

To the large civilized overseas countries this rule would not apply. It is true that in Asia also the countries with a higher development of industry have the highest density of population. These countries are Japan and the British East Indies. China is much more thinly populated, not because agriculture is the principal occupation of her population, but because the large outline provinces of Mangolia and Tibet, are still in the nomadic condition of life. On the other hand, we find that one of the most highly developed countries in the overseas, viz. the United States, are likewise handicapped by vast tract of desert-like regions in Alaska and in the prairies, so that their average of 11·96 square kilometres is even considerably lower than that of European Russia.

Again another class of most thinly peopled countries is formed by the Republics of South America. Chile has only 4.29 inhabitants on every square kilometre, Brazil 2·03, the Argentine 1.76. We easily perceive that Brazil and the Argentine Republic might accommodate many millions of immigrants without any fear of over population. The excess of births over deaths is most satisfactory in that part of the world; but, as the population is so thin and the extent of these countries so vast, many centuries would have to pass by, ere the population of Brazil and the Argentine Republic arrived a density comparable with that of European Russia.

If we now turn to the natural growth of the population, i. e. the excess of births over deaths, we find Germany with 13.6 per 1,000 inhabitants at the head of all European countries. She is, indeed, closely followed by Italy with 13 3 and Russia with 13. Then follows Austria-Hungary with 11.5, and Great Britain with 11. The lowest average, not only of Europe but of all civilized countries, is that of France with only 2 per thousand inhabitants. She still figures as the largest among the Romanic nations. But she would have lost this numerical predominance long ago to Italy, if not the enormous Italian emigration had been a counteracting factor. The number of emigrants from Italy in 1910, went as high as 615,000 or thirty times that of German, and four times that of the Austrian, emigration. It is no consolation for Italy, that the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland also run up to 450,000 souls. For, of these nearly 200,000 found a new home in British North-America, 30,000 in the Cape Colony, and 80,000 in Australia. Thus about two-thirds of the British emigration remained under the British flag. To the United States, the United Kindom lost 122,000 emigrants, mostly Irish. At the same time (1911) Germany sent only 1900 emigrants to the United States, or only one-sixth of the British contingent. France has no emigration worth speaking of and this is a happy circumstance, because otherwise the population of the French Republic would not only not increase but directly go back from year to year.

### PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AGAINST FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

At the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston, the Alderman of the Corporation of Berlin Merchants proposed, and elaborately pleaded for, the motion that an international court may be established, where private persons may go to Law against foreign states with which they had business dealings. The matter has also been taken up by the "American Association of Commerce and Trade" in Berlin, that has petitioned the Government of the United States to carry this plan into practice, and in the same sense Professor Wheeler addressed his audiences in America. Moreover, the "Inter-Parliamentary Union" has the same problem on the programme of the Geneva Meeting, as also the Association for International reconciliation for their forthcoming Heidelberg Congress. Thus we see that the creation of a Law Court at which private claims against foreign states may be sued for, has been demanded from many sides simultaneously.

The want of such a legal protection of business dealings has become more marked, since many Governments have brought up railways and taken them into their own administration, or have even assumed a monopoly of trade in such branches as tobacco, matches, camphor, etc., not to speak of the Government's postal, Telegraph and Telephone Offices. If now, e. g., an Asiatic State Railway orders rolling material from Europe, the contracting firm has no remedy, if at the delivery unreasonable objection are brought forth and on that account unjustified reductions of the price are insisted on, or if the terms of payment are not observed by the foreign Government. A Law suit in one of its own Courts would not help much, even if there was no exemption provided for; it is not to be expected that ordinary judges, say in Japan, have a sufficient legal training for handling the more complicated problems of International Private Law. In no case, may the European or American Contractor, apply to the Law Courts of his own country, because the principle that no foreign state is subject to the jurisdiction of their own Law Courts, is upheld by the authorities in Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States. Thus it could happen a few years ago when the Russian Government sued a German Firm at Tsingtow for fuifilment of a contract, that the counterclaim of the defendant was not allowed, because the plaintiff being a foreign state was not attainable in a German Law Court. The Imperial German Government expressly stated that for a German subject who form a contract with a foreign state may have a claim, there is no legal remedy provided and that an appeal for diplomatic intervention would be the only resort left. For any diplomatic intervention of this kind the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907 provides, that armed force must not be used if the debtor state does not refuse the authorisation of an Arbitration Court. That is a limitation of diplomatic pressure and rather strengthens the position of a Government that does not wish scrupulously to fulfil its contracts. Often a private individual that feels himself wronged by a foreign state with which he had concluded a commercial contract may be told by his own Government that under existing circumstances a diplomatic intervention may be inopportune, so that there is no remedy whatever.

It is the object of the new proposal to do away with this calamity and to make diplomatic interference superfluous for the final settlement of legal disputes between a contracting firm and a foreign Government. By international treaties, a neutral Court is to be established with full authority to decide suits of the subjects of any treaty power against the Government of another treaty power. If such a Court existed, many firms that now refrain from tendering for Government contracts abroad, because they are not sure of the faithful fulfilment of an agreement of this kind, would give up their distrust. With more competitors in the field, the prices demanded would be reduced. It is obvious that in the present state of things the uncertainty of finding a remedy in case of dispute is an item of calculation in all business dealings with foreign Governments and enhances the cost of material bought abroad. It would be, therefore, in the interests of all states that have to buy anything for their own use in a foreign county, if such an International Arbitration Court was established.

### OBITUARY.

Within a few years two shining lights of Czechish Poetry passed away. Swatopulk Cech was closely followed by Jaroslav Vrchlicky, whose death came unexpected as he was not yet sixty years old. Cech was the more popular poet of the two; perhaps his original talent was more decided. But Vrchlicky was more many-sided, more highly refined, of superior erudition and added to his fame as the natural poet of the Czechs, the merit of giving to his compatriots the gems of many other literatures in admirable translations. He was also better appreciated abroad, as the German translations of his original poems were more widely read than any other work of Czecha poet.

Vrchlicky absolved his studies in the Prague University. He was at first student of divinity, but then addicted himself to the study of philosophy. As private tutor in a nobleman's family he had occasion to spend a year in Italy and to become imbued with deep enthusiasm for that country. In his poems Italy appears often as the paradise of youth that he could never forget. Then he made a modest living as a teacher in his native land and was glad to be chosen Secretary of the Czechish Engineering College at Prague. This post he owed to his growing fame as a poet, and his inexhaustible fertility helped to make him known in the widest circles. He publishsd more than thirty volumes of lyrical poetry, a larger number of dramas and a long list of smaller or larger works of fiction in the novelistic line. In recognition of his literary achievements the Czechish nation entrusted since 1893, the chair of Romanic Philology to him, though he could hardly be called a specialist in that department of learning. But he liked academic teaching and persevered in his post to his last day.

The strong point of his activity always remained lyrical poetry. From the vast mass of his productions he selected what he considered best and published it anew under the title of an Anthology. In the beginning he was to some extent influenced by Victor Hugo and by Leopardi; but very soon he aimed at complete originality. His close study of the best models helped him to acquire that perfection in the poetic use of his mother tongue, for which grateful nation has honoured him with the title of a creater of a new Czech language. On the whole it is philosophical reflexion that characterizes his poems. He is a thoughtful contemplator of the fate of a man, of history, of nature. Rarely does he give us direct pictures of life. But his reasoning is always elevating and often profound, his language refined and lucid, his historical scenes clearly grasped and life-like. Some of the choicest lyrical poems are among the "Melancholy Serenades," in which a certain affinity to the emotional tunes of his musically gifted nation may be perceived. In the songs to his little daughter a charming humorous vein is observable. But on the whole his way of thinking is serious and even melancholy though by no means pessimistic. In a story inserted in his collection "Coloured Pot-shards" he gives himself a kind of key to his philosophy of life. Is it a deception, he asks, to view the world through coloured glasses? Let it be so; but how much beautified is the aspect by this illumination and how do those people lose who renounce this pleasure? At the same time he plunges into the depth of human life and always throws into his poems a spark of his glowing idealism. He looked upon the poet's art as the calling of a priestly office.

Of great national importance was his activity as a translator. Most of his translations are from the Italian and the German Literature, but French lyrical poetry and even Spanish, Provencal and English choice pieces did not escape him. From the Italian he translated the classical works by Dante Tasso and Ariosto. His translations from the German are innumerable. But the crowning piece of all was his masterful translation of "Goethe's Faustus" part one and two. This drama he placed above all other literature. That Vrchlicky was opposed to Czechish nationalism goes without saying. He was a faithful son of his nationality, but owed the best of his education to the German culture that surrounded him in Bohemia. The Czechs have no other poet who acquired so recognized a position in literature as Jaroslav Vrchlicky.

L. ASCH.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

Capt. P. Villiers Stuart, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

The Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld Foerster, Grenadier Guards, extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, is ordered home on promotion.

Lieut. J. F. Warren, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, is appointed to the West African Frontier Force in Nigeria.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Capt. A. A, J. Brown, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieut. Allsup, No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 2 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. Sheerness.

Capt. R. W. Allen, 8th Hussars, is permitted to resign his Commission on return from leave.

Captain E. D. Carr Harris, R.E., is posted to Military Works in the Kohat Brigade.

The appointments of Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quartermaster General at Army head-quarters will in future, carry the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

# THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

## OUTBREAK CONFIRMED IN LONDON.

## More Serious Fighting on the Montenegrin Border.

## NO CHANGE OF TERRITORY TO BE ALLOWED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Foreign Office received confirmation of the outbreak of war this afternoon.

Replying to Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe regretted to say that the Government had received news of fighting on the frontier as a sequel to the declaration of war.

BELGRADE, Oct. 8.

Parliament has voted an extra credit of two millions sterling.

The Russian Red Cross Society is sending three hundred beds, seven doctors and forty-five nurses. Merchants are making large donations to the war funds and the community is providing for the families of soldiers.

CETINJE, Oct. 8.

King Nicholas and Prince Mirko started to-day for the Army head-quarters at Podgoritza, amid the booming of guns and the pealing of bells. The Queen and Princesses, and Ministers of the other members of the Confederacy bade the King and Prince farewell. They were given a frantic ovation by the crowd.

Prior to his departure, the King received the Austrian and Russian Ministers who made a last, vigorous effort on behalf of peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

Up to six o'clock this evening the Bulgarian, Servian, and Greek Ministers had received no instructions, but no doubt is entertained that their Governments will follow Montenegro's lead.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

M. Sazonoff occupied the whole day in diplomatic conferences, including interviews with the Bulgarian and Greek Ministers.

BIG BATTLE AT BERANA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.

The Montenegrins, yesterday, attacked and subsequently completely surrounded Berana. A big battle is proceeding.

It is rumoured that an exchange of shots took place yesterday, at Djumabala, on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, also skirmishes between the Turks and Servian and Greek bands on the respective frontiers.

Whether Montenegro acted upon her own initiative, or with the knowledge of her allies, her dramatic declaration of war is regarded in European capitals as removing the last hope of a pacific settlement. Moreover, the public in Constantinople is so irritated that no Government could hope to stand against the feeling.

It appears that the Turkish representative at Cetinje was handed his passports ninety minutes before the Austrian and Russian representations were made to the Government.

BELGRADE, Oct. 9.

The Premier, yesterday received the Austrian and Russian Ministers in the most friendly manner. He gave no reply to the representations.

The Servian mobilisation is nearly complete. Four hundred thousand men have enlisted, besides many volunteers. Thousands of Greeks are leaving Constantinople.

A Turkish paper reports that the Minister of War, when bidding farewell to officers going to the front, said, "Don't forget your full-dress uniforms. They will be useful for parade at Sofia."

SOFIA, Oct. 9.

The Cabinet is considering its reply to the Austro-Russian representations. The official organ, the *Mir*, says that the intervention of diplomacy is too late. The Confederacy does not want help. It wishes to be freed from tutelage, and to manage affairs in the Balkans itself.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Later.

The representatives of the Powers have protested against the detention of Greek steamers, and are reserving the right to claim indemnity for their cargoes.

COMING PEACE WITH ITALY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.

Telegrams from Turkey are being delayed as the result of the censorship.

The Porte has despatched a courier to Ouchy with final instructions with regard to the peace *pourparlers* with Italy. It is understood that this will now bring the negotiations to a close.

The Government has decided to select the Greek vessels most suitable for transport purposes, and detain them, while releasing the others.

The Bulgarian and Servian Ministers in Constantinople are still without instructions from their respective Governments; but their baggage is packed, as a rupture with Turkey is hourly expected.

MORE SERIOUS FIGHTING.

SALONIKA. Oct. 7.

Meetings are being held everywhere in favour of war. The Albanians alone have promised to restrain Montenegro.

Serious fighting is reported from the Montenegrin frontier.

Essad Pasha is marching to the relief of Skutari.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.

Bulgaria is dissatisfied with the Note from the Powers, as no details are therein given of the Turkish reforms, or of any guarantees that these reforms will be carried out.

Bulgaria desires to consult Servia and Greece before taking action.

NO CHANGE OF TERRITORY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Note, presented to the Balkan States yesterday, stated that the Powers strongly reprobated any measure likely to cause a rupture of the peace. It declared that taking Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin as their basis, the Powers would take in hand the realisation of reforms in the administration of Turkey in Europe, it being understood that such reforms would in no way prejudice the sovereignty of the Sultan and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Further, if war nevertheless broke out, the Powers would not allow at the end of the conflict any modification of the territorial *status quo* in European Turkey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

A big manifesto in the Sindhi language has been issued here by the principal leaders of the Mahomedan community of Karachi calling on their co-religionists to join in prayers for the success of Turkish arms in the Balkan war.

[A special article by the Bulgarian Prime Minister, dealing with the relations of his country with the Macedonian trouble, will be found on page 7.]

# HOME RULE BILL.

## Unionists to Oppose Guillotine Resolution.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Bonar Law gave notice that he would move a reasoned amendment to Mr. Asquith's guillotine resolution on Thursday, declaring that the Bill requires free and unfettered consideration, and that the House declines to restrict the discussion.

# FIGHTING IN TIBET.

## Chinese in Command of its Eastern Portion.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9.

The *North China Daily News* states that General Tachi-en-lu and General Chu, with two thousand Chinese troops, were ambushed early in September by a strong force of Tibetans at Hochuka, a day's march from Litang. They subsequently succeeded in fighting their way to Litang. Another Chinese force about the same time captured Hsian-Cheng.

The Chinese are now practically in command of East Tibet.

The position of the Tibetans is proportionately more perilous.

# EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

## Conditions of Indian Service to be Examined.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Replying to Sir John Rees, in the House of Commons, Mr. Harold Baker, on behalf of Mr. Montagu, enumerated the conditions of pay, pension, etc., of the educational service in India.

Lord Crewe, he said, fully realised the importance of attracting the best class of recruits. There was no reason to suppose that the educational service was regarded as an inferior branch of the public service, but examination of the conditions of service was covered by the terms of the reference of the Royal Commission recently appointed.

# ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Haldane moved the second reading of the Oriental Languages Bill. He dwelt on the importance of teaching Oriental languages in view of our extensive relations with the Eastern Hemisphere. In Germany, with a much less extensive relationship, the State spent £10,000 yearly under this head and France spent £7,000; we spent almost nothing, while what we did spend gave very little result.

Lord Curzon said that the existing provision for the teaching of Oriental languages was almost a scandal. He thanked the Government for the very liberal view it had taken of its responsibilities in this matter, and especially Lord Haldane.

The Bill was read a second time.

# COFFEE IN DUTCH INDIES.

HAGUE, Oct. 9.

A Bill for the gradual abolition of Government coffee-growing in the Dutch East Indies was introduced to-day. It provides for the disposal of the Government plantations, partly to private planters, whether natives or Dutchmen, and partly by emphyteusis within a decade, but it is expected that the chance will be accomplished before.

# SUBMARINE B2 ABANDONED

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Efforts to refloat the submarine B 2 have been abandoned.

# OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The death is announced of the showman, Mr. Bostock, from influenza.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

# THE NEW DELHI.

## "Daily News" and Architectural Controversy.

## INDO-SARACENIC STYLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The *Daily News*, discussing the controversy with regard to the architecture of the new Delhi, says it seems unfortunate that the Government advisers should not include an architect of acknowledged authority. In the modern adaptation of the Indo-Saracenic style, such as the veteran, Sir Swinton Jacob, anyhow, educated in England.

The journal wishes to have the question thoroughly and openly threshed out before the new metropolis begins to be built.

NEW IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 9.

At a meeting of the Municipal Committee, Delhi, held in the Town Hall, Delhi, yesterday, the Chairman, Major Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, in an introductory speech, said that the recent changes as regards the status of Delhi meant that before long the Civil Lines would have to have their own Municipal Committee, as the Civil Lines did not pay their full share of taxes, and when the Government of India came to Delhi they would not be satisfied with the sanitation and lighting of that part of the city. Possibly in course of time Delhi would have a large Corporation. Many parts of the city needed improving, and an Improvement Trust would have to be formed like that in Bombay. He was glad to announce that the members of the Delhi Municipal Committee were all to receive the Durbar medal.

# DAGSHAI SHOOTING CASE.

## Accused Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

## GRAVE PROVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

The Dagshai shooting case was resumed to-day in the Chief Court before the Chief Justice. Counsel for the defence said that the accused had been provoked beyond control by the disgusting behaviour of the deceased. He had been teased night after night, and had tried to commit suicide on more than one occasion. On the morning of the occurrence he took out a cartridge to commit suicide but, being afraid, thought of firing over the deceased's head to cause an enquiry to be made, but accidentally hit him.

Counsel for the prosecution said that it was a deliberate murder, the motive apparently being revenge for a severe thrashing received from deceased a fortnight before the occurrence, for which the accused was in hospital for a week.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The gravity of the provocation was admitted, and the Judge sentenced accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

# MADRAS COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

In the district court-martial regarding the theft of regimental funds, Lance-Corporal Bosley pleaded "guilty" to taking part in the burglary in August last. In extenuation of his offence the prisoner pleaded drunkenness and said he was sorry for what had happened, more especially for the good name of the Leicestershire Regiment.

In the case against Lance-Corporal Bilson, he pleaded "not guilty. Evidence was recorded and the decision of the Court in both the cases will be duly forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade.

# THE MAPPING OF ABOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

It is understood that in connection with the survey work, now being undertaken in the Abor and Mishmi country, a political officer with the rank of Deputy Commissioner will probably be posted at Sadiya to conduct relations with the tribesmen. He will probably be given four assistants, one for the Chulikata Mishmis, one for the Abors, one for the work in the Lohit Valley, and one to assist in general supervision. The immediate object of the survey parties will be to explore and map the Doshang Pass, the Gyon and Saigon rivers and the Dibong Valley.

# THE ARMY IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

According to news from Bushire, a detachment of the Central India Horse at Shairaz will, if possible, be put into houses rented there as winter sets in. They have hitherto been under canvas.

# BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

The latest official reports from Yokohama, estimate the Japanese rice crop for the present season at seven per cent. over that of last year, and 12·6 per cent. above the average of the past seven years. Taking the country as a whole, there is every appearance of an abundant crop, though in some districts damage has been done by insects and floods.

# THE EX-SHAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

The *Pioneer* hears by cable from home that the ex-Shah of Persia has come out of his retirement which he had sought after his return to Odessa. According to a message to the London *Standard* from Odessa, Mahomed Ali goes out daily and that he recently exchanged visits with the Governor.

# THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

## Lord Hardinge on the History of the Punjab.

## SPEECH AT RAWALPINDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech at Rawalpindi this morning, in reply to an address presented:—

Gentlemen,—You have expressed your gratitude to me for consenting to receive this address, but I think the thanks are rather due from me to you for your kindness in meeting us with these words of welcome; and both Lady Hardinge and myself are very grateful to you for the friendly greeting you have given us.

There was doubtless a time in ancient days' when the Punjab was a flourishing country, with a fairly dense population, but India has proved a tempting bait to a succession of invaders and the path of all led them through the Country of the Five Rivers, so that from the very earliest period recorded in history, the Punjab has been the scene of constant devastation and blood-shed. But out of evil good may spring and we have to thank the continual strife of those early days for the tough fibre, and virile characteristics, of the population which has furnished, and continues to furnish, the back-bone of the Indian Army, and has stood us in such good stead on many a hard fought field.

The history of the Punjab is, as you know, closely connected with my family through my grandfather, both in peace and war, and I should like to take this opportunity of saying what a venerate pleasure it is to me to meet so many distinguished old soldiers here to-day.

The position of an officer in the Indian Army carries with it the hall-mark of strong character and their service gives them the habit of authority combined with the sense of discipline, which is so essential in all administrations. I have sometimes felt a sense of disappointment that a larger number do not in their retirement find a place in the machinery of Government, and it is, therefore, with the keenest sense of satisfaction that I have learnt that of your two benches of honorary magistrates no less than half are retired military officers and that of you gentlemen of the District Board 20 per cent. have a soldier's career behind you, while I hear of a few others holding honorary positions in the Forest and other departments.

You have referred to your educational difficulties and it is, indeed, a serious matter that you should have found yourselves compelled to curtail the number of your primary schools. The spread of elementary education is a subject in which my Government take the deepest interest and I am glad to think that the additional fund we have been able to reserve for this purpose will in their course through the main provincial channels and their way down the district distributaries will help to fertilise the intellectual soul of Rawalpindi. The Secretary of State has expressed his approval of the proposals we recently sent home regarding the Provincial Legislative Council. I am glad that the privilege to which you refer of taking their share in the election of members has been granted to the District Boards, and I value the expression of your appreciation of this decision.

To you, gentlemen, of the Murree Municipal Committee, may I say how sensible I am of your kindness and courtesy in coming down, I fear at no small personal inconvenience, to join in the address of welcome. I am afraid that amid the changes and chances of life, the wheel of fortune is not treating you very well just now. I think that you realise that the head-quarters of a Government, or an Army, must go where considerations of broad public policy demand; but I daresay, it will give you some small consolation to know that no proposal for the transfer of the head-quarters of the Northern Army has yet reached my ears, and though I naturally can give no guarantee for the future, you may at least rest assured that such a change will not be lightly made and is not at the present moment a question of practical politics.

And in conclusion let me once more thank you all most warmly on behalf of Lady Hardinge and myself for your very kind welcome and tell you how great a pleasure it is to us both to have met you in this way at the outset of our tour.

# BANGALORE FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 9.

In the charge of forgery brought by Mr. Eyles against Mr. Meyer in connection with the insertion of the paragraph alleged to be reflecting on the former in the annual report of the Bowring Institute, the prosecution closed its case to-day.

Mr. Skipp deposed that he did not know how the alteration came to be made, but he was aware as a committee member that complainant was reported for disobedience in his duties as Secretary.

Accused filed a written statement pleading good faith and authority.

Counsel for complainant, Mr. Dillon, contended that the evidence completely rebutted the plea of *bona fides* and charaterized the act of the accused as arbitrary, vindictive and intended to harm the complainant's reputation.

Mr. Lawrence, for the accused, quoted rulings, which held that the document involved must be a false one and the intention dishonest and fraudulent. Here the document was an account of stewardship of the committee, which the complainant as a paid servant of the Institute was bound to sign. And there had certainly been no wrongful loss or gain to any body.

Mr. Richards adjourned the case to Monday for orders as to the framing of the charge.

# THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

The following postings of Medical officers under the Foreign Department, will take place:—

Captain Hunter, Seistan, will take furlough on relief by Captain Heron, now in Military Employment.

Major V. G. Drake Brockman, Civil Surgeon, Hazara, and Captain J. Anderson, Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, will exchange appointments.

Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, will proceed on long leave on relief by Lieut.-Colonel MacWatt.

Major Lethbridge, Agency Surgeon, Merwara, will also take furlough on relief by Capt J. Macpherson.

Surra is prevalent at Myitkyna.

# BANK OF BURMA.

## Complaint Filed Against Directors.

## AMOUNT OF BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

This afternoon, before the District Magistrate of Rangoon, Mr. McDonnell, instructed by the local Government to appear with the Government Advocate for Mr. E. R. Houldsworth, liquidator of the Bank of Burma, filed a complaint against Messrs. G. S. Clifford and S. A. Mower, directors, and R. F. Strachan, manager, under sections 409, 409-109 and 418, I. P. C..

In terms it was similar to those of his affidavit, filed in the Chief Court, when he applied for permission to prosecute Messrs. Mower and Strachan.

After examination Mr. Houldsworth's counsel asked for a warrant and substantial bail in view of the great amount of the defalcations with which accused were charged. Mr. De Glanville pointed out that heavy bail would be inflicting a hardship on the accused, as they had been waiting patiently for the trial, which had been threatened so often by the liquidator since December last. In a town like Rangoon there had been so much talk about the case that it had practically been prejudiced, and it was not easy, therefore for, the accused to procure heavy bail.

His Worship suggested Rs. 25,000 bail for each.

Mr. DeGlanville said that the amount was too heavy.

Bail bonds on behalf of Messrs. Mower and Clifford were eventually signed for Rs. 10,000 each, four sureties of Rs. 2,500 each, and abond for Rs. 10,000, with two securites for Rs. 5,000 each, was signed on behalf of Mr. Strachan.

The hearing will be taken up on November 6th.

# CATTLE MURRAIN.

## Scope of the Enquiry in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

With regard to the statement in the House of Commons, respecting the enquiry into foot and-mouth disease in India, Mr. Wragg and Mr. Cabot on arrival at Bombay were met by Major Holmes and proceeded to Mukhtesar. They have since been engaged in preliminary work connected with the enquiry which will be an extensive one. It is probable that experiments will be carried out at Bareilly, where there is a laboratory supplementary to the Mukhtesar Laboratory.

# CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

## Mr. Palit Gives another Seven Lakhs of Rupees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

Mr. T. Palit, the well-known Calcutta Barrister, who made a gift in last June of seven lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University for the founding of a College of Science, yesterday executed another deed of gift of a similar amount for the same purpose. Details of the plans for the college have not yet been decided upon.

# BLOCK ON BURMA RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

Information has reached here that the railway line between Bouchaung and Nankin railway stations has been blocked, owing to heavy land slips. Arrangements are being made for the transhipment of mails, and until repairs are completed the mails will suffer some delay.

# FLOODS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

Twenty-five thousand acres of rice crop have been destroyed by floods in the Hanthawaddy district of Burma.

# KHULNA RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHULNA, Oct. 9.

Torfan Sheik, the absconding accused in the Mamasudra Mussalman riot case, was sentenced yesterday by a Deputy Magistrate to one month's imprisonment on a charge of rioting.

# RUNGPUR ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RUNGPUR, Oct. 9.

The Sessions Judge was engaged to-day in hearing the motion in what is known as the Rungpur slapping case.

In this case Mr. Mackenzie, Assistant Police Superintendent, was charged by a student, aged eleven, with assault. It was alleged that the accused gave the complainant a slap. Mr. K. C. De, District Magistrate, dismissed the complaint, holding it to be frivolous.

The judge sent for the records.

# KOLAR MINE TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 9.

Another heavy air blast is reported from Champion Reef, Kolar, but happily with no fatal results as yet. Six coolies were removed in an injured state to hospital.

Messrs. D. Waldie and Co., of Konnagar (Calcutta) write to the Associated Press:—With reference to the telegram, which was published in Bombay announcing of works in Bombay for the production of heavy chemicals, it is incorrect to describe them as the first works started in India with that object. In justice to ourselves we would like to mention that we have been manufacturing sulphuric acid and heavy chemicals in large quantities for the past 50 years, and that the demand for chemical manure in Bengal is supplied by us.

Mr. A. R. A. Graham, who had been steward of the Rangoon General Hospital for nearly thirty years, died from heart failure consequent on rheumatic fever this morning. The deceased had only recently been rewarded by Government with a gold watch and chain, in recognition of his long and satisfactory service in the hospital. He will be buried to-day.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE REFORMED COUNCILS.

The reformed Legislative Councils of India answered expectations. At the final meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council marking the close of its triennial period of existence, the Viceroy expressed his grateful acknowledgement of the cordial relations and harmony which subsisted between members, and added that the decorum which characterised the proceeding might serve as a model to other Legislatures. Sir George Clarke took the same occasion to express his satisfaction with regard to the Bombay Legislative Council in more pronounced terms. "That this Council," he said "should have justified the hopes of those who supported the reforms of 1909 is a happy augury for the future of India, and I am glad to think that it also marks a distinct advance towards the ideal of government through the people." There is no question that Indian opinion is making itself felt on the legislation, as well as the administration of the country. In legislation, although the initiative must chiefly proceed from the Government, the Governor observed that "to speak of official legislation now is to misuse language." The representatives of the people feel the weight of the influence and responsibility in the Councils of the realm, and consequently there is little disposition on their part to indulge in reckless and unrestrained criticisms. They feel no longer that they are a party in perpetual opposition, and in a hopeless and insignificant minority, who, for all their rantings and denunciations, could make little impression on the executive or on the course of legislation. Now they can ask questions and call for information for the enlightenment of themselves and the public. They can move resolutions and introduce private bills. The people have, in a manner, been taken into the confidence of the Government; a mutual understanding has been established with the happiest results; they are admitted to a practical interest in the affairs of the country; it is felt that the State and the people are one. The testimony of competent observers is also in favour of these Councils. The most notable that I have recently come across is that of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who, in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, frankly acknowledges the salutary changes wrought by these Councils. This opinion is particularly valuable as the result of personal observation during a visit paid by him to India. There will be hot discussions at times, and a sharp conflict of opinion in the Councils; but these will be like the passing gust of wind, affecting, in no manner, the healthy and serene atmosphere which has been created by the reforms, and which, I think, will endure as a permanent inheritence.

DOMICILED EUROPEANS.

It is perfectly open to the Europeans of India to form organizations for the advancement of their own interests, The feeling is said to be gaining ground among them that unless they took active and concerted measures to urge their claims upon Government, they are likely to be left in the lurch. The European Defence Association has issued a manifesto stating that "until comparatively recent times Europeans in India looked to Government to protect their interests; but the growth of political knowledge and organization of political opinion among the peoples of India have brought about a vast change; and unless the Europeans unite to make themselves heard with no uncertain voice, their influence will wane." It is the duty of Government to protect the interests of all the races and communities of India, and no class or section of the public can, in fairness, expect the State to protect their particular interests, as against those of the rest. The Government must deal justice and fair-play to all, and as no community has a right to ask for special treatment, it would not be fair or politic for the State to accord it. Strictly impartial treatment is not only the best policy for the State, but is also best for all parties concerned. It nerves each community to strenuous endeavour to qualify itself for its proper place in the Commonwealth, and as the surest means of securing it, the people are taught to realize the necessity of education and enlightenment. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that the domiciled Europeans have awakened to a sense of their altered situation in relation to the State, and I am also happy to see that they are going the right way to promote their welfare. They see that a considerable proportion of the community, especially the Eurasian section, is deplorably backward and deficient in education, and the Educational Conference at Simla was the outcome of the agitation which has been started on their behalf. A magnificent fund has been collected in England, and the Government are asked to sanction grants on a very liberal scale in furtherance of their education. It is proposed to have distinct colleges for the community, and also, if possible, a distinct university to which they may be affiliated. I am not in favour of sectional institutions, in place of those designed for the general public, unless overwhelming reasons can be advanced in their favour. The advantage of bringing together the diverse races, so as to promote sympathy and good understanding between them, is so patent and so important in its social and political aspects, that I do not think it should be thrown away, on a suitable occasion arising unless it can be conclusively established that the counterbalancing good will far outweigh that advantage.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

I am in agreement with the advice given by sensible friends of the European Defence Association that the issuing of militant manifestoes is certainly not the best way of serving the interests of the community. I am afraid their only effect will be to alienate the sympathy which might ordinarily be extended to the association; and the Government might deem it prudent and politic to restrain themselves in the countenance which they might, otherwise, be disposed to give to its representations. In the first place, the title of the Association is not a happy one. Defence implies danger and animosity to be guarded against. The Association had its birth, if I mistake not, during the perturbations caused by the Ilbert Bill, and the title might have suited the circumstances of the moment. But it would be desirable now to select a name more accordant with the proper mission and the permanent character of the Association. I should deprecate, in its own interests, its intervention in matters which do not concern it directly or intimately, and I should deprecate more strongly its insinuations against persons and institutions. An agressive attitude will do its clients no good, while it will impair its influence and might embarrass the Government. There is absolutely no call for it to take sides or exhibit partisan spirit. This spirit I am afraid, was displayed at its worst, in the petition addressed to Government casting gratuitous reflections on the High Court of Calcutta. To my mind, the best conception of citizenship for the domiciled Europeans will be to hold themselves as subjects, sharing the duties and enjoying the benefits of the British rule, in common with the other races of India owing allegiance to Great Britain. As it is advisable for the indigenous races to blend together in harmonious union, striving all for the welfare and advancement of their motherland, so it is equally desirable that unity of aim, on the same ground, should be established, in course of time, between the Europeans, having their home in India, and Indians.

THE BENEVOLENT MONEY-LENDER.

The High Court ruling against the attachment of the pay of military officers in satisfaction of the debts incurred by them has caused deep concern and perturbation among money-lenders. The shroff is considered a necessary adjunct of the military cantonment. Unless junior officers wanting to live in style, and to maintain their position, have private means of their own to supplement their pay, they will be driven, it is said, on occasions to have recourse to the shroff. I do not know if it will be so very necessary for him to borrow money, if he were to keep his sporting proclivities within proper limits. The High Court ruling will curtail his facilities for borrowing, and its consequence will be either that he will refrain, perforce, from running into debt, or, if he must borrow, the shroffs, in view of diminished security, will charge a higher rate of interest. The shroffs of Poona have addressed a petition to Government, praying for a reversal of the order, "not so much in their own interests, as in those of their debtors." They claim to be the best friends of the Saheb in need, and profess a deep concern for his honour and reputation. The judges scarcely gave a thought to "the grave political and social harm which their decision would bring upon a body of most gallant men serving our beloved Sovereign in this vast Empire. Their only friend in times of dire need, trouble and sorrow are the Poona Shroffs." If the appeal were absolutely disinterested, it would be simply irresistible. But these shroffs are protesting too much.

DION.

# COPYRIGHT LAW.

## Representation by the Trades Association.

The Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited, has addressed the following letter to Government, under date Bombay, 7th October:—

To the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your Nos. 6118, 6369 and 6526 of the 18th, and 25th September, and 1st October, 1912, respectively, I have the honour to state that my Committee regret that the time at their disposal to examine the contents of the documents kindly forwarded by your Department has only allowed of a hasty consideration of the subject; therefore in these circumstances their representation must be necessarily in general terms.

My Committee agree that the time has come when the India Copyright Law should be brought up-to-date and in conformity with the British Act of 1911.

They agree that it is advisable to include in any new Act provision for Copyright in public lectures, sculpture, engravings, photographs and works of Art. The provisions in the Bill to amend the Law relating to Copyright, so far as my Committee have been able to examine them, appear to afford this protection.

My Committee would, however, point out one serious innovation in the Copyright Law as proposed in the amending Bill and that is with regard to the protection of news telegrams.

They are aware that this subject has been largely discussed on previous occasions and that such protection was proposed in a Copyright Bill placed before the Supreme Council during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. Much opposition was expressed towards it, and the Bill was finally withdrawn. My Committee, however, think it is now desirable to afford protection to newspaper messages received either directly or through a News Agency. The provisions in this connection, as set forth in Chapter 4, Section 38 (1, 2, 3 and 4) do not appear to have been framed with a full knowledge of the conditions and circumstances under which newspapers are published in India.

My Committee have consulted such newspaper proprietors as are Members of this Association, and they beg to offer the following suggestions for consideration:—

It is provided that a telegram received directly or through a News Agency shall be published within 24 hours after receipt. Frequently it may not be possible for a newspaper receiving a special message to publish the same within that period, as 48 hours separate two publications of a paper once in every seven days.

They would further observe that such a News Agency as Reuter's has no power of publication in the ordinary sense of a newspaper and it seems questionable whether that Agency's messages would be protected under the provisions of Chapter 4.

It seems doubtful whether Clause 2 of Section 38 will prove workable.

If every telegram is to be dated in the manner described before it receives the protection of the Law, a somewhat ungainly feature will be added to the average newspaper. No such method is adopted so far as my Committee are aware by newspapers published in England. There the place of origin of the message and the date on which it is sent alone are indicated, in so far as time is concerned. The message usually states whether it is through an Agency or from a newspaper's own correspondent.

The period of protection of a cable newspaper message should, they think, be considered as the 24 hours in which the paper is published reckoning, in the case of a morning paper, as from midnight to midnight and in that of an evening paper from noon to noon, which would do away with any element of doubt and, they believe, fully afford the desired protection.

My Committee would further remark that Anglo-Indian papers reply, to a considerable extent, for the filling of their columns on newspapers arriving weekly by the English mail and through other sources. This is a very useful medium of information for Anglo-Indians, and my Committee deem it most essential that great care should be taken that this source is in no way curtailed by the operation of this Bill. All copyright should be considered to have expired in any ephemeral publication of the nature of a newspaper or a weekly magazine by the time they reach this country from abroad and their contents should be available for us as hitherto in this country. No damage whatsoever is suffered by the English Press by this practice, and my Committee are under the impression that the same privilege is allowed to foreign countries in connection with newspaper articles.

As before stated the foregoing cannot be in any sense a full representation of my Association's views on this important subject.

They (my Committee) think there is no urgency in the matter under reference and that a full opportunity should be given for a careful consideration of the Bill by those affected by its operations and to this end would respectfully suggest that legislation be postponed for another year or, at least six months.—I have, &c.,

R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary.

MAJOR PRIDEAUX is now to be posted to Seistan as British Consul. Mr. Gabriel, on return from leave, is proceeding to Deoli as Political Agent.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Hospital Accommodation for Europeans.

### GOVERNMENT LETTER.

The following letter has been addressed to the President of the Corporation by the Secretary to Government, General Department :—

I am directed to address you on the question of making adequate provision for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases occurring among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the City of Bombay.

The entire absence of such provision and the resultant hardship in individual cases have been prominently brought to notice in the course of the recent outbreak of cholera in the city. The disease assumed a severe form and attacked the European population in common with other communities. This occurrence has disclosed a grave defect in the hospital arrangements of the city, the early removal of which the Governor in Council considers to be a matter of urgency.

I am to explain that the difficulty in connection with the recent cholera cases among Europeans arose from the fact that it was impossible to admit the patients into St. George's Hospital owing to the absence of special accommodation in that institution for such cases and also to the grave danger of bringing them into proximity with the ordinary inmates of the hospital. In the absence of other arrangements there was no course open but to send the patients to the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road, the accommodation and arrangements at which are designed to meet the requirements of the Indian population and are unsuited to the needs of Europeans, especially at the time when a serious epidemic is taxing the resources of the institution to the utmost.

As regards the absence of special accommodation at St. George's Hospital the conditions prevailing at that institution are essentially the same as those at the other Government hospitals of the Presidency. These institutions are not intended, and never have been intended, for the treatment of cases of infectious diseases. If, on the few occasions on which the necessity has arisen, infectious cases of a less serious and dangerous class have in the past found admission into St. George's Hospital, this circumstance is attributable to the fact that there was absolutely no accommodation for them elsewere and is no justification for incurring the dangers incidental to admission of infectious diseases patients into a general hospital. It is for these reasons that plague cases among Europeans are treated at the Mafatha Plague Hospital.

There is ample evidence to show that the want of proper accommodation for Europeans and Anglo-Indians suffering from infectious diseases is regarded by those communities as a serious grievance, pointing to the urgent need for the provision of a properly-equipped infectious diseases hospital for their use, and the Government in Council, as already indicated fully recognizes that the complaint is a legitimate one which it is the clear duty of the authorities concerned to remove at the earliest opportunity. In considering by what means this can best be effected, he has come to the conclusion that in view of the distinct advantage, in the case of a city like Bombay, of concentrating all cases of infectious diseases on a single centre, as also on economic grounds, the most suitable location for a hospital such as is now contemplated would be on a portion of the vacant plot of land at the junction of the Arthur and DeLisle Roads, in the immediate vicinity of the existing Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital.

I am to invite your attention to section 61 (c) of the city of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, under which it is incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases. In view of obligation which is thus by law imposed on that body I am to request that the Corporation may be moved to consider the necessity of making early provision for suitable hospital accommodation for cases of infectious diseases among the European and Anglo-Indian population of Bombay and the advisability of selecting for the purpose the site referred to above. At the same time I am to state that having regard to the considerable expenditure which this step will necessarily entail, and as evidence of the extreme importance which they attach to its speedy adoption Government are desirous of co-operating with the Corporation in the matter to the extent of defraying the entire cost of the buildings, provided that that body will undertake to make available the site in question and to bear the cost of maintenance of the institution.

In conclusion, I am to ask that the above proposals may be speedily laid before the Corporation and to express a hope that their decision thereon will be communicated to Government at an early date.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Ruttanchand Bhimji, stating that he was the owner of house Nos. 18—24, Dhanji Street, in C. Ward which consisted of ground floor and four upper stories and that on account of insufficient pressure, the tenants of the third and fourth floors did not get a sufficient supply of water. It was further stated that as long as the water of the well in the house was available, his tenants put up with the difficulty but now that the well was closed, they called upon him to make arrangements for the adequate supply of water, and threatened to vacate the premises. It was requested that arrangements be made for adequate supply of water or permission be given to use the well. The letter was referred to the Commissioner.

## A PRINCE OF HUMBUGS.

For many years during last century there lived in London a remarkable and ingenious person, who was widely known as the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat. Under that title he figured in the directories, he published accounts of his discoveries and munificent deeds, and succeeded in arousing the liveliest hopes of favour to come.

This Prince of Humbugs and Humbug among Princes was originally called Charles Ottley Groom; the name did not please him, and he next appeared as Charles Ottley Groom Napier (of Merchiston).

Becoming dissatisfied with the name of 'Napier of Merchiston,' he looked about him for a more imposing title, and eventually decided in favour of 'Prince Mantua and Montferrat.' In the pursuit of his ambition, he appears to have been ably seconded by his mother, who was as anxious as her son to inhale the incense of public adulation.

Having decided to become Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, Charles Ottley Groom set about supplying himself with a pedigree, and by 1879 had succeeded in compiling a voluminous and amusing document.

The pedigree set out at the beginning with Adam, and ended with Charles Ottley Groom Napier. From David King of Israel, onwards, the Prince laid claim to many famous men as having been among his ancestors. To give an air of verisimilitude to this prodigious pedigree, many anecdotes and particulars were related of real or imaginary persons. Thus Napoleon I. is reported to have replied to a Napier, who begged for the restoration of some honour, that 'only priests, women, and fools cared for empty titles.' Finally, the authenticity of the whole genealogical table was vouched for by seventy-eight French lawyers and savants—mythical as the pedigree itself—who are alleged to have met in solemn conclave in Paris, and delivered their verdict on December 14, 1878 in the form of an engrossed certificate duly signed and sealed.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' famous desatfier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### THE HIGH COURT.

### Unlawful Agreement between Husband and Wife.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, disposed of an appeal filed by Bai Fatma, wife of Alimohomed Aizab, who sued her husband to recover arrears of maintenance for eighteen months under an agreement entered into between her and her husband.

Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant, and Mr. P. B. Desai for the respondent.

The plaintiff's case was that she was married to the defendant thirteen years ago at Morvi, and was living with her husband. The defendant being desirous of taking a second wife passed a document to the plaintiff, wherein it was agreed that in case of disagreement between them the defendant was to provide for the plaintiff separate maintenance. Some time after the execution of the document there was disagreement, and the plaintiff went to live apart from the defendant. She was paid her maintenance up to March 1909. She now sought to recover the balance due to her towards her maintenance under the agreement.

The defendant admitted his marriage with the plaintiff, but contended that he had given her talak (divorce), and that her maintenance had been paid to her in full upto the date of the divorce.

Mr. H. K. Mehta, the Additional Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who tried the case, held that there was no divorce but that the agreement was void, as it was opposed to public policy as it contemplated not the immediate, but future separation between the parties to the suit, who were husband and wife at the date of its execution. The Court accordingly held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover any maintenance and dismissed the suit.

Mr. Kennedy, the District Judge, in appeal confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge, and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said, that there was no doubt that the agreement contemplated not a present but a prospective separation. The question was whether the agreement was void in law as being opposed to public policy under section 23 of the Contract Act. Relying on the case of Meherally versus Sakerhanoobai, reported in Indian Law Reports Vol. VII, Bombay series, page 602, the Court held that such an agreement, which was bad in English law, was bad also between Mahomedan spouses. Mr. Shah, on behalf of the plaintiff, had argued that the rule as to public policy, which obtained in England in regard to such agreements, could not properly be applied to similar agreements executed among people to whom polygamy was by their law permissible. The Court was of opinion that where as a result of the separation between English spouses there would be two people married yet living separate, among Mahomedans owing to the husband's power of marrying another wife, in similar circumstance, we would have only one of the spouses namely the wife married yet living separate. The policy of the Mahomedan law, as of the English law, was that married people should live together and not separate; there was therefore no difficulty in in applying to Mahomedans the English rule, that any agreement such as that before the Court, which provided for, and therefore encouraged future separation between spouses must be pronounced void as being against public policy. The Court accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

### "ENDANGERING HUMAN LIFE."

Their Lordships further disposed of an application for revision presented by Lilachand Virchand, Lilachand Gulabchand and Kasturchand Karamchand, who had been convicted by Mr. G. A. Advani, Second Class Magistrate, of Shirpur in West Khandesh for disobeying orders duly promulgated by the District Magistrate of West Khandesh, to evacuate their houses in the town and live in huts during the prevalence of plague. They were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default of payment to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal, appeared for the applicants, and Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was, that in 'September, 1911, plague broke out in Shirpur and the people were ordered to camp out of town and live in huts. The plague was increasing in the town, and the accused refused to evacuate. They were accordingly prosecuted under section 188 of Indian Penal Code of endangering public safety and life.

Their lordships after hearing arguments of the Counsel rejected the application.

### A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, disposed of an appeal filed by Mulji Haridas in a suit, in which he sought to rtcover from Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy a sum of Rs. 50,000 due on a promissory note, by which the defendant and Hyderally Cassumji and Sons, jointly and severally promised to pay.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co, appeared for the respondent.

The circumstances, in which the promissory note for Rs. 50,000 was executed were stated to be that Hyderally Cassumji Sons and Company were desirous of getting for themselves the Agency of the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and for that purpose began buying up the shares of the said Company in order that they might get sufficient voting powers to oust the then Agents of the said mills and get themselves appointed in their place. In order to raise funds for the purchase of the shares of the said Company they got the plaintiff to endorse drafts of two lakhs of rupees on the Bombay Bank, promising to give him a four anna share in the commission agency and an agreement to this effect was entered into between the parties. The plaintiff had in pursuance of the above agreement advanced sums aggregating to five and a half lakhs. In August 1907, Hyderally Cassumji Sons and Company wanted a further advance of Rs. 50,000. The plaintiff considering that the security for the amount already advanced was insufficient declined to advance any more money. It was then suggested that the defendant should join the firm of Hyderally Cassumji, Sons and Company and execute a joint promissory note for Rs. 50,000. The plaintiff accordingly on the security of the defendant advanced Rs. 50,000. In November 1910, the firm of Hyderally Cassumji, Sons and Company were adjudicated insolvents. The plaintiff accordingly sought to recover Rs. 50,000 from the defendant.

The defendant admitted the execution of the promisory note, but submitted that the plaintiff, having filed a suit against Messrs Hyderally Cassumji Sons, and Company and having obtained a mortgage decree in that suit, he could not now maintain a suit against the defendant.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of this suit, held that the defendant's liability on the promissory note in suit ceased and terminated on the 31st January 1908, and that he was not liable to pay the amount claimed, and dismissed the suit with costs.

Their lordships after hearing counsel, reversed the decree of the Lower Court, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 50,000, with interest at six per cent. from date of suit and costs and interest on judgment.

### A NEW ATTORNEY.

In the Attorney's examination, which was conducted in September last, Mr. Manilal D. Nanavati, was the only candidate, who has been declared to have passed the examination.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted Bunseram Ratauram, who was charged by an Excise Inspector with illicit possession of three grains of cocaine. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sayedali Ahmedali was convicted by the same magistrate, of selling cocaine without a license. Five packets of cocaine were found in his possession. After his arrest the accused escaped and ran away, but was recaptured. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Kalobai, a woman, was convicted of possessing 192 grains of cocaine and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The woman was arrested in Duncan road.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, an Inspector of the Excise Department, charged Sherafe-Ali Khan, the servant of a cocaine dealer at Kamatipura, with the sale of one packet of cocaine (3 grains) without a license. It was known that a couple of days before the accused had sold two packets each and the Inspector on receiving the information went to the place with a "panch," and arrested the accused.

Before the Court the accused pleaded "guilty," and his Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

### PICK-POCKET IN COURTHOUSE.

Sergeant Beldon, yesterday, charged Vessoo Naraen in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate with stealing eleven annas from the pocket of Poonamchand Jetha, a Marwari, while the latter was in the Small Causes Court.

The accused admitted a previous conviction and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

### CHAUFFEURS CHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday, E. Raymand and B. Mahadeo, taxi-cab drivers, were charged each with carrying four passengers in their cars, licensed to hold only three. The former was fined a rupee, while the latter, was acquitted, as the evidence showed that one of the fares had ridden outside, beside the driver.

D. Dernish, another taxi-cabman, was fined a rupee for allowing his car to emit smoke in excess of the quantity permitted.

## LESLIE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The run for the Leslie Challenge Shield yesterday evening in connection with the Rovers Tournament was between the football players of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Dorsets, when the former won by eleven points to four. Time, 12 3-5 seconds.

## DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

In the finals of the Durand Football Tonrnament the Royal Scots beat the Lancashire Fusiliers (the favourites) by one goal to love, thus winning the tournament. Lady Creagh handed the trophy to the winners.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

### VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th Oct., 1912.

213. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Sub-Division No 1 Company :—

No 1485 Gunner R J D Ward.
No 1487 Gunner G Ashton.

214. Leave—The undernamed members of No 1 Company have been granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names :—

Gunner J L Godwin for 4 months, Gunner M A O'Brien for 6 months from 9th September 1912.

215. Strength—The undernamed members of No 2 Company are struck off the Rolls of the Corps from to-day's date in accordance with Corps Rule No 100

No 983 Bombr J Stewart.
No 979 Gunner W Whitaker.
No 1230 Gunner O Allen.

242. Annual Report—Members can obtain a copy of the Annual Report for 1911-12 at the Corps Head-Quarters Office any day except Sundays between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

236. Parades.—On Thursday, 10th, at 2-30 p. m. No. 2 Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Thursday, 10th, at 7 p m.

E E Company parades at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday, 12th, No 1 and 3 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground for 6 inch Mk VII Gun Drill

Dress :—Khaki and Forage Caps

237. Musketry—Sunday, 13th, Spoon Competition and practice at Ghat Koper, distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

238. Inspections—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and E E Companies on Saturday, October 26th, at Middle Ground at 5-30 p.m.

Details of parade will be published later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert held at Headquarters on Saturday, October 12th, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

Admission 8 as. to cover expenses.

Members are requested to wear uniform.

### VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th Oct., 1912.

575. Parades.—"C" Company will parade at S Richard Temple's statue on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

II. "D" Company will parade on Mondays at 7 a.m and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters commencing from to-day Thursday the 10th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

III. "F" Company will parade on Monday the 14th instant, at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. (without arms). Mufti may be worn.

IV. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday the 11th instant at 6 30 p. m.

576. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

577.—Viceroy's Competition—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m

578. Arms will be issued to members at Head-Quarters from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m. daily from the 12th instant (excepting Sundays).

Members are requested to draw them as early as possible.

579 Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6827 Vol W S Benwell, "G" Coy from 5th October 1912 to 4th October 1913.

580. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to "F" Company :—

No 7388 Vol R H MacDermott

The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No 5497 Vol A Lisboa.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches Nos 11 and 12 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m.

Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 8th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 9th October :—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Plague ... | nil | nil |
| This day last year..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total mortality from all causes | | 90 |
| Same date last year ..... | | 68 |
| Small-pox ..... | 1 | nil |

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

## BRAVE RESCUE AT SEA.

### Four Lascars Picked up by Second Officer.

The home papers narrate a stirring story of an heroic rescue among enormous seas of four lascars who were washed overboard in connection with the Anchor and Brocklebank steamer "Anchoris," which arrived in Calcutta recently. The incident also goes some way to dispose of the rumours raised consequent to the loss of the "Oceana" as to the reliability of the lascar, and proves that, if well-led, these sailors will show much pluck and will engage in perilous undertakings.

On her last voyage home the "Anchoria" was off Socotra in lat. 40 N. and long 58 E. with a very heavy south-west monsoon blowing and a mountainous sea running, the waves frequently breaking when at a great height. The vessel slipped many seas and one of the worst of these filled the fore well deck, injured three lascars who were working there by crashing them against the sides, and swept six more overboard. Lifebuoys were thrown out and from the bridge came the command from Captain Hamilton to man a boat. The manœuvres necessary to bring the vessel about were skilfully carried out and Mr. Guthrie the second officer, took command of the 17-feet-dinghy. On the call for volunteers to man the boat there was a general rush, as all the deckhands and firemen were ready to sacrifice their lives if necessary in the work of lifesaving. Mr. Guthrie selected two seacunnics named Dool Bin and Mahomed Din and a lascar named Mons and the dinghy was lowered into the raging waters. They had a long and perilous journey before them, the seas being enormous and the danger very much increased by the breaking of the waves. The fact that the boat was not a life-boat added to the difficulties which were encountered and yet mastered by Mr. Guthrie and his tiny crew.

The dinghy was in time to save four of the men who had been swept overboard, but the serang and tindal were drowned. The last man was picked up a mile away from the "Anchoria," and in all the boat was away from the vessel for about half an hour. Captain Hamilton is loud in his praise of the fine manner in which Mr. Guthrie managed the boat in exceptional difficulties and of the cleverness and pluck of the lascars.

On arriving at Glasgow, Captain Hamilton informed the owners of this brave deed and Mr. Guthrie and the three lascars were all justly complimented upon and rewarded for their bravery. It was, indeed, an exceptionally able feat and Mr. Guthrie's share is worthy of a permanent recognition.

## THE WEATHER.

### Fairly General Rain in the South.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The depression at the head of the Bay has nearly disappeared and is not likely to have much further influence on the weather.

Rainfall has been fairly general in Mysore, South-East Madras, Bengal, Assam and Burma, excluding the central districts.

Poona recorded 2 inches, Calcutta, Barisal, Chittagong and Jessore, 3; Cox's Bazar, 2; and Narayanganj and Silchar, 1 1-2.

Forecast :—No large change.

OUMBALLA HILL,
Bombay, 9th October 1912.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | 1910 Corpdg. total. | 1911 Corpdg total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumballa Hill ... | 0·83 | 50·50 | 69·64 | 49·1 |

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

| 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 9 Oct. | | Total up-to-date. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In. | cts. | Ins. | cts. |
| 0 | 71 | 58 | 94 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the central Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north and at Sirsa. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the north Rajputana. Humidity is above the average in Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ajmer and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cental India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Dissa and Veraval. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sangor and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at Akola and in defect at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·50" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become slightly damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Poona has had 2·22" and Aurangabad 0·10." Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Night temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad and in defect at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local and moderately heavily in the north Bombay Deccan. Bombay has had half an inch of rain during a thunderstorm. No rain of importance has been reported from the Malabar Coast. Light showers are recorded in Mysore, the Karnatic and also in the extreme western districts of Hyderabad. Weather to the east of Raipur appears to be in an unsettled condition, owing probably to the reported depression in the Bay of Bengal. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded in the Konkan, where a recurrence of thunder and lightning is possible.

Thundershowers are likely in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls may occur in the Konkan.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 9th October, was 29·958 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## AN ADVERTISING CONVENTION.

The ninth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will be held in Baltimore Maryland, in June next. The Association is composed of 132 clubs in the United States and Canada with an aggregate membership, approximating 10,000. At the convention all topics pertaining to the relationship of advertising to trade conditions will be discussed by the ablest authorities upon the preparation, purchase, sale and publication of advertising. It is the intention at the Ninth Convention to arrange for discussion on the development of international trade through publicity.

The Committee which has charge of the arrangements expresses the opinion that no convention of business men is more generally constructive in the influence upon commerce and industry than that of the Associated Advertising Clubs. It adds that advertising has become a vital factor in the promotion of commercial activity. The Committee has received the acceptance of many foreign delegations and is particularly anxious to make the attendance as largely international as possible.

## MAIL NOTES.

### WHEAT AND WAR.

Considerable interest has been aroused in agricultural circles by the proposals of Mr. Charles Bathurst, M.P., with regard to the storing of wheat as a reserve in the event of the war. Mr. Bathurst suggests that farmers should be encouraged to keep wheat in the stack by a bounty provided out of the revenue derived from a duty on foreign corn. Discussing this proposition with a representative of "The Globe", an agricultural expert said, "I am glad to see that increasing attention is being paid to the gravity of the situation with regard to our food supplies. When one reflects that there is only about six weeks' supply of wheat in the country, it is obvious that some plan of increasing our stocks should be considered. I believe that a great deal in the way of increased production would be done by Mr. Chamberlain's scheme providing for the imposition of a duty of 2s. per quarter on foreign corn. Moreover, such a duty would have no effect at all on the price of the 4lb. loaf to the consumer. Coming, however, to the question of the encouragement of the farmer to keep his wheat stored in the stack, it is interesting to note that such a plan has already met with favourable comment from such an authority as Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P. In his book on Land 'Reform' after discussing the proposals for the storing of wheat in granaries, he writes:—We turn from them within strengthened conviction that the stackyard of the farmer is the only natural and proper place to store wheat for a nation, but under our present system the stackyard must remain empty.

"Referring to a plan for private storage proposed by Sir R. P. Cooper on the same lines as that now suggested by Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Collings says:—This would be a workable scheme, and would secure its object under a system of occupying ownership. Mr. Collings, however, prefers the granting of bounties in another way. He contends that by an expenditure in this form to cultivating owners of a comparatively small sum—less than a few weeks general expenditure in time of war—wheat could be grown at home in such quantites as, when added to the imports from India and the Colonies, would be sufficient to supply all the bread we need. He maintains that were the whole of the supplies from over-sea cut off in time of war, there would, under such a scheme, still be sufficient to provide bread for the whole population for a period of at least eight or nine months."

### PRESIDENCY FIGHT.

With the appearance at St. Paul of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, who is making a whirlwind tour in the wake of Mr. Roosevelt, the American Presidential campaign of 1912, has begun in earnest. Dr. Wilson's chances are still thought to be far better than those of either President Taft, the official Republican candidate or of Mr. Roosevelt, the Progressive leader. Dr. Wilson's first move was significant. He was ostentatiously polite towards Mr. Taft, whom Mr. Roosevelt the other day characteristically described as the dead cock in the pit. Dr. Wilson eulogised Mr. Taft as a high-minded and patriotic President who, through no fault of his own got into the bad company of the Republican bosses. Then he turned his guns against Mr. Roosevelt, whose skin Mr. Taft has just promised the American people shall be "nailed to the barn door." It is evident from this and other symptoms that the real battle in this three-cornered fight is to be between Dr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt (says the "Mail"). One of the ironies of the situation is that three months ago Mr. Roosevelt would have welcomed no man more eagerly that Dr. Wilson as the Vice-Presidential candidate of the new Progressive Party, and that Dr. Wilson, had the Democratic Party not nominated him, would probably have been glad to join forces with Mr. Roosevelt for the overthrow of the plutocratic oligarchy which secretly rules the United States. Mr. Hiram Johnson, the Radical Governor of California, who finally became the progressive Vice-Presidential candidate, showed a correct appreciation of the situation when he characterised Dr. Wilson's acceptance of the Democratic nomination as "a solar plexus blow for Roosevelt." It prepared the way for Republican Progressives of eminence such as Senator Lafollette, who hates Mr. Roosevelt, to throw the weight of their influence on the side of Dr. Wilson and a regenerated Democratic Party. The preliminary manœuvres in this historic contest show plainly that there was nothing to choose personally between Dr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt so far as their opposition to the political bosses is concerned. As the argument develops two issues are coming gradually to the front. They are Tariff and Trusts. It is symptomatic of the spirits in which the contest is being waged that both Dr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt are seeking to prove that the bosses and agents of a corrupt Government show no profit by their opponent measure. Mr. Roosevelt's standpoint is that it is vitally necessary to strengthen the powers of the central (Federal) Government and to give it authority to regulate the Trust; and that without a strong central Government wealthy malefactors will be able to prosecute their evil activities unrestrained. "Rats! Tell that to the marines!" was Dr. Wilson's disrespectful retort, which called forth roars of laughter at St. Paul. Altogether Dr. Wilson's "whirlwind tour" has started most auspiciously. As far as figures go his election seems assured, despite the tremendous wave of enthusiasm which Mr. Roosevelt's "magnetic oratory" has aroused throughout the western States—for, should the situation at the eleventh hour indicate the slightest prospect of victory for Mr. Roosevelt the Progressive candidate, nothing is more certain than that thousands of Republican Conservatives will instantly desert Mr. Taft and cast their votes for a democratic President.

### ACTRESS MYSTIC.

Attired in an Oriental costume, and in surroundings in which everything will be done to create a suitable "atmosphere," Mrs. Brown Potter will deliver her first lecture on Hindoo Occultism on Sunday week, wrote the "Globe" on September 20th. An attempt to obtain a theatre for the address was made at first, but, failing that, a suitable room has been found at the Ritz Hotel, where there will be accommodation for about 400 people. The air will be heavy with the scent of incense, native Indian musicians will probably be employed, and those who go to sit at the feet of Mrs. Brown Potter will no doubt be rewarded with highly satisfactory "thrills." Certainly one could scarcely imagine a more sympathetic exponent of the occult than the willowy, highly-strung actress, who once produced a play in which colours represented emotions. What is more, it is claimed that the mysticism which will be expounded by Mrs. Brown Potter is like no other with which the ordinary dabbler in psychic matters is familiar. "As has been previously announced," said the secretary to the International Club for Psychical Research who is organising the lectures, "the subject will be 'Gosainthan Occultism.' The lectures, of which this will be the first, are the result of prolonged and serious study of this subject as systematised by the adepts of the Gosainthan Temple, situated 16,000 feet above the level of the sea in the Himalayas. This occultism is neither Buddhism, Theosophy, nor new thought. It was developed to its highest pitch about 40 centuries ago, and the 'Shrine of Gosainthan' in the snow of the Himalayas is the highest shrine known to the human race, and the greatest repository of occult knowledge. Mrs. Brown Potter will develop the idea that it is the adepts of Gosainthan who have attained the highest study of the mind in the spirit realm. They make marked distinction between transmigration of soul as expressed by the word 'metempsychosis' and 'reincarnation,' the former simply meaning the passage of the soul, the latter making a definite statement as passage of the soul through flesh. No white man has ever been to Gosainthan, and even among the Hindoos its teachings are only known to a select few among psychic students. To the West they are a sealed book, so both on the score of novelty and depth of thought they should prove of great interest when expounded by Mrs. Brown Potter.

### DIARY OF A FALL.

Miss Trehawke Davies is undertaking useful work by keeping a diary of all her many aeroplane flights. This practice has, it seems, become so habitual with her that she was even able to make laconic entries describing the fall of the monoplane which met with accident while Miss Davies was flying with Mr. Astley near Lille on Wednesday. When Miss Davies wrote the entries the machine had already heeled over on to its side and was tumbling 200ft. to the ground. "Planing madly to earth she wrote at this moment. Next occurs the following entry:—"220 . . . bits of us flying now." Miss Davies had no time to write more before the crash came. The rest of her impressions are described in the following narrative which she has since given to a Press representative:—"The monoplane suddenly made a terrific swerve to the left. At the same time the floor-board cracked beneath Mr Astley's left heel, and his foot was jammed in the crack. The machine was now out of control. I was writing a last note in my diary before landing, as I invariably do. Then began a series of extraordinary plunges and swerves and I distinctly saw splinters flying around me, which I feel sure came from the propeller. Why I did so I can't tell, but I attempted to jot down in my diary what I saw—bits of us flying now. Then the feeling came over me that we had flown our last flight. The compass was loosened and flew at my face. I seized it and held on to it—why, I don't know. The machine veered until she attained a vertical position, the left wing in the air, the right pointing to the earth. I thought I would be hurled out and would fall head downwards to the ground. And yet I was not all frightened, although I felt convinced that the end had come. "In less time than it takes to tell the monoplane reached the earth, and the doubled-up right wing, furrowing along a beetroot field for about 18ft, acted as a spring, so that really our landing was remarkably smooth."

## WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN CHINA

In the course of a series of interesting articles on the Chinese Revolution appearing in the "Japan Chronicle" Mr. Gordius Nielsen makes the following comments on the women's movement in China :—

CHINESE WOMEN AND THE REVOLUTION.

A few weeks later I was invited by the same gentleman to the launch of the largest river-steamer ever built in Shanghai at the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock, a purely Chinese concern under foreign supervision. A small steamer took a party of several hundred Chinese ladies and gentlemen and about fifty foreigners of both sexes to the dock, where seven minutes after our arrival the large vessel slid gently down the slipway and took the water after a charming young Chinese lady had performed the ceremony of christening the ship in the orthodox style, by breaking a bottle of champagne against the vessel's bows. The well-known Dr. Wu Thing Fang, who played such a conspicuous part as the chief delegate of the Revolutionists during the peace negotiations in Shanghai between the Manchus, represented by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and the Republican party, made a long speech in English, during which he specially emphasized the part Chinese women were to play in the life of a new-born nation. And among the Chinese ladies present were some charming women—women who for untold centuries had been kept in seclusion and lived a life of retirement behind the brick walls that surround every Chinese dwelling-house of any pretensions. It was astonishing to notice how these women, the majority of whom had but a few weeks before escaped from their cages, behaved with freedom and apparent ease as if it were the most natural thing in the world to attend to the launching of big ships, listen to speeches, and to rub shoulders with the men and women from the West. The Chinese woman, who has ever been as a closed book to foreigners, is just now rather astonishing, an already surprised world.

CHINESE AMAZONS.

One afternoon in December last, just before dusk, I happened to be walking some sixty yards behind a company of extremely well-accoutred Chinese soldier who were marching in files of fours along the Bund. They were the usual woollen khaki uniform with peaked cap, and had an extremely smart appearance generally. Presently I noticed that one of them was limping, and as some fighting had recently taken place not so very far from Shanghai I naturally concluded that the poor fellow had been wounded. My attention having thus been attracted I soon discovered that another poor fellow was limping too; and a third and a fourth and a fifth. Mercy! They were all limping; the entire company of some sixty soldiers were hobbling along, apparently victims of bullets aimed too low. One has a heart, and my sympathy went out to these young heroes who had bled for their country's sake, for freedom and light. I put my hand in my pocket for my cigarette case and walked up to them. Strange faces for robust warriors who had been sleeping in the open, in ditches and in furrowed fields. But what do I see! They are women. They are all women, with two inch long feet, laboriously marching along on their sticks of apologies for legs. They are a company of the celebrated Chinese Amazon corps, who have sworn to die for their country; young girls of good families whose patriotism has been aroused in this strange fashion.

And I follow them silently in deep thought.

These women, who for thousands of years have sat behind the brick walls of their husband's and father' houses, unknown and unrecognised by the outside world, have suddenly all over China thrown off the reserve and exclusiveness of their former existence. At Shanghai, where life perhaps throbs faster than in most other cities of China, you will see them now by the hundred, arrayed in semi-foreign costumes, at the race meetings of their sweet will, the younger section of whom aspire to become efficient amateur jockeys. The costume of the women is a very becoming compromise between the East and the West, but three things from the latter invariably form part of their raiment, namely gloves, parasol, and foreign boots. Even the small, compressed two-inch feet are being encased in a tiny p

## BULGARIA AND MACEDONIA

### Minister Describes the Wrongs of Thirty Years.

### BERLIN TREATY INDICTED.

M. Ivan Guechoff, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, contributes to the "Review of Reviews" a paper upon the Balkan situation in so far as Bulgaria's relations with Macedonia are concerned. In the course of the article, he traces the history of events from the famous congress of Berlin, saying:

No account of the development of the present situation in Macedonia, would be intelligible without a brief retrospect of the glaring contradictions of European diplomacy in 1877 and 1878, of the fatal blunder perpetrated by the Congress of Berlin. I do not intend to put an unfair construction upon the Peace-with-Honour policy of the British plenipotentiaries at that Congress, the chief authors of that blunder, or to place them in an unenviable attitude before the English public. The facts, however, are that that policy was neither consistent nor humane; that it was wanting in logic and foresight; and that it sowed the seeds of the present appalling harvest of frightful bloodshed and harassing unrest.

M. Gueshoff then goes on to deal with the decision of the Constantinople Conference of 1876-77, when "Lord Salisbury, with Lord Beaconsfield's approval, not only acquiesced in the opinion that an autonomous government ought to be given to Bulgaria, but agreed to this, Bulgaria being almost as big as that of San Stefano." The writer then shows how Lord Salisbury changed his opinions expressed at Constantinople, as regards the constitution of the Provinces, and how the Western Province with nearly the whole of Macedonia was thrust back under Turkish rule at the Berlin Congress. Then he opposed the suggestion that a system of Government similar to that which Lord Dufferin had established in Lebanon should be raised in Macedonia, and the Congress rejected the proposal, which, suggested by Russia, had the support of Germany and Austria.

The result of this rejection (continues the Bulgarian Premier) is what might have been expected. Turkey declined to carry out the law for its European provinces elaborated in 1880 by the International Commission appointed under Art. 23 of the Berlin Treaty; and no one undertaking to superintend and control its execution, that law remained, as one of its signatories, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, predicted, a "fresh tale of great expectations."

For fifteen long years the deceived inhabitants of Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople, hoped against hope and believed against history that the "solemn and binding sanction" given to the Berlin Treaty by the Great Powers would put an end to their sufferings.

#### EXHAUSTED PATIENCE.

At last their patience was exhausted; in 1895, the first insurrection broke out, and was followed since, especially in 1902 and 1903, by the general uprising in the very districts which had been assigned by Lord Salisbury to the Bulgaria of 1877, on account of the revolutionary spirit they had shown and the sufferings they had endured in the "cazes" of Kirk-Kissi and Moustafa Pasha; in the vilayets of Uskub and Bitolis; in the three northern cazes of Seres; and in some parts of the cazes of Stromnitza, Tikyech and Kastoria.

If the atrocities committed during the terrible suppression of the revolution—the 215 destroyed villages, the 13,410 burnt-down houses, and the 25,000 killed and wounded inhabitants—have come to an immortal observer like Dr. E. J. Dillon "like deadly vision out the plague-polluted mist of hell," one can easily imagine the profound emotion they produced among the 15,000 Macedonian and Adrianople natives established in Bulgaria and among the Bulgarians of the principality themselves.

The impression made by such excesses upon a population akin to the sufferers, and the social and economical crisis they produced were described at the Congress of Berlin, with the evident approval of the high Assembly, by the Greek plenipotentiary, Mr. Delyannis.

The uncertainty of the political future, the precariousness of the existing peace between suzerain and vassal, is another reason why Bulgaria should desire to free herself from the continuous and oppressive nightmare of the Macedonian imbroglio. Everybody expecting war with Turkey, nobody cares to invest money and help to develop the natural resources of the country. Its mines cannot be sold: its propuce cannot be utilised, its streams lack mills, its mills lack men and capital. Bulgaria cannot be quiet and prosperous so long as Macedonia is disturbed and distracted. Add to all this the systematic extermination of the Bulgarian element in the Macedonian and the Adrianople vilayats, and you will understand the paramount interest Bulgaria has in a prompt and satisfactory solution of the Macedonian problem.

This interest has very often been misrepresented; very often has Bulgaria been accused of aspiring to annex Macedonia, of being the disturber of the peace and joy—"Fridens and Frendens' order"—of the Balkan peninsula. And these accusations have not been without influence upon our relations with our neighbours and upon the settlement of the Macedonian question itself. But both of these two accusations are baseless. Bulgaria does not desire to annex Macedonia. Bulgaria is not troubling the peace of the East. Here and there Bulgarian journalists may have spoken of certain reversionary interests of their country in the event of the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, and here and there Bulgarian youths may have joined the Macedonian revolutionary bands. But there is no ground in history, as Lord Salisbury would have said, for the belief that Bulgaria, as a nation, is blind to the dangers of an annexation policy, and that by fomenting a Macedonian insurrection she has lightheartedly brought upon herself the troubles under which she is now labouring. It is not Bulgaria that has disturbed the peace of the Balkan peninsula since the Congress of Berlin. Prince Alexander entered it is true, East Roumelia, after the Philippolis revolt of September, 1885, which Bulgaria had not encouraged; but he was obliged to act so in order to save that province from anarchy. But when the then Bulgarian Government saw that Europe did not approve the union, they decided to restore in East Roumelia the status quo, and would have done so had not King Milan of Servia declared war on them. Bulgaria has not stirred since 1885, in spite of the great temptation offered to her by the war between Greece and Turkey in 1897, and of the enormous excitement produced among her population by the Macedonian uprising of 1903. Neither Greece nor Servia acted so prudently in 1854, 1885, and 1897. The United States themselves could not resist in 1898 the strain laid upon their patience and the emotion produced among their population by Senator Proctor's report upon the sufferings of the Cuban reconcentrades and by the imprisonment and escape of Miss Cisneros. The causes of Macedonian discontent are so manifest and so manifold that no Bulgarian ambitious views need be suspected in accounting for it.

#### MACEDONIAN TROUBLE EXPLAINED.

The solemn and binding promise given at Berlin, the autonomy granted to the island of Crete by the guaranteeing Powers, in spite of the unsuccessful war of Greece in 1897; the conviction that freedom will be obtained only after heavy sacrifices; the growth of public instruction, the progress of the neighbouring Christian countries; the spread of Western nations and ideals, consequent upon the amelioration of the means of communication; the incapacity of the Turkish administration to bend itself to conform its system of government; to the modified conditions of life of the Turks themselves; and, last but not least, the continued excesses which render life an intolerable burden—are these reasons not enough to explain the Macedonian troubles? Our neighbours pretend that we have encouraged these troubles in order to best Roumalianise Macedonia, and then repeat the Philippopolis "coup d'etas" of 1885. I repeat that this encouragement cannot be proved. I affirm that what we want is not to East Roumelianise, but to Lebanoise, Macedonia. And the example of Lebanon, as well as that of the island of Samos proves that Turkish provinces with Christian governors can exist for long years without developing in their population "the desire for incorporation into a neighbouring Christian State." Three-quarters of the East Roumelian population were Bulgarian. She had no Turkish troops, no Ottoman garrisons. The conditions not only of the political constitutions, but of the ethnic elements and of the frontier defences of Lebanonised Macedonia, will be so different from those of East Roumelia, that no new edition of the Philippolis experiment of 1885 will be possible. No fear, therefore, of a new disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula and no distrust of Bulgaria's designs should inspire the policy of our neighbours. It may sound like a paradox, but it is true in fact, that with respect to Macedonia, Bulgaria is the most conservative and the least subversive of all the Christian States south of the Danube. She is against the partition of Macedonia, against any change in the present political map of the Balkan peninsula. Had she lent a willing ear to the hints thrown out to her, especially during the Greco-Turkish War of 1897, that map would probably have been changed.

#### WHAT BULGARIA WANTS.

All she wants is the entire execution of the Treaty of Berlin, which established this map, the application of the 25th Article, and the repetition in Europe of an experiment which, having succeeded in Asia, is sure to succeed in our part of the world also. And I do not see any reason why this policy should be suspected by our neighbours. It is a policy which should commend itself to all of them as all suffer from some at least of the difficulties due to the Macedonian danger. They all should unite to put an end to the latest and worst curse of Macedonia—the mutual slaughter of its different Christian nationalities—a curse which recalls the saddest pages of the mutual extermination of Drusee and Maronites in the province of Lebanon forty-five years ago. They all should join their efforts to apply the Lebanon remedy to Macedonia also, to obtain for her such reforms as will guarantee to her such different ethnic groups, Bulgarian, Greek, Servian, Roumanian and Mussulman—equal security of life, honour and property, and equal chances for progress and prosperity.

## G. I. P. AND COTTON TRANSIT.

### Extraordinary Allegations by Merchants.

The following representation was addressed by Messrs. Visunjee Veljee and Co., Messrs. Breul and Co., Messrs. Gill and Co., Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Messrs. B. Campbell and Co., Messrs. Bansilal Amerchand, Messrs. Sadashiv Gambirchand and other cotton merchants, to the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company in respect of grievances against the G. I. P. Railway Company.

To the Chairman and the Board of the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

Respected Sirs,—We, the undersigned members of the Bombay Cotton Exchange as also the merchants who have been entering into transactions in cotton in terms of the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, most respectfully beg to approach this Association in respect of the preferential treatment that is being meted out by the G. I. P. Railway Company in respect of the transit of goods on their line of which all or most of us have either directly or indirectly been the victims.

We take this opportunity of respectfully laying before this Association our legitimate grievances and the great hardships which we and our up-country constituents have to undergo by reason of the most unwarranted and unjustifiable standing orders that are being issued by the officials of the G. I. P. Railway, whereby very large number of comfortable big covered waggons are specially reserved for Messrs. Ralli Brothers and a few other foreign merchants who are in good graces of the officials of the said Railway to the very great prejudice of the very large interests of the whole mercantile community.

From the inquiry held at Cawnpore, this Association must have observed that the General Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway admitted that he had issued standing orders for supplying one-third number of waggons to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and at other times orders had issued from his office for supplying half the number of the waggons to the said firm alone to the general and entire prejudice of the whole mercantile community, thereof being that while the said firms not only get more waggons than they require, but get all sorts of facilities for taking the goods in the sheds and yards and storing and loading the same; other merchants, in fact the whole general mercantile community, is treated with the utmost contempt. They are not given opportunity of taking their goods in the railway shed in time. Perchance they get such opportunity no space is allotted to them. Even when they succeed in getting a space, their goods are allowed to lie either in the scorching sun basking during hot season and getting drenched during rainy season.

They are given no opportunity of serially loading their goods, while the goods of the few favourites of the officials of the said G. I. P. Railway have all facilities of directly loading and despatching their goods. The result being that such goods belonging to the mercantile community are allowed to remain for weeks and some times months together. They get depreciated in value, the merchants can do no further business, they are not in a position to fulfil their obligations for delivery and at times they have to pay enormous losses for non-fulfilment of the contracts in time. When as a matter of fact their own moneys and capital are locked up their credit gets shaken, and in some cases poor unfortunate merchants have been brought on the verge of ruin.

At times he who may be most anxious to despatch his goods, has to yield to the very unjust and exorbitant demands of some petty station officials for getting transmission of his goods out of a few spare waggons that may be available.

Under the circumstances we respectfully beg to approach this Association and request that proper steps may be taken for safeguarding the interests of the members of this Association and their constituents of the general body of merchants who are directly or indirectly associated with this Association.

In conclusion we respectfully beg to suggest to this Association the advisability of railway is owned that the only remedy of the abolition of the legitimate grievances of the merchants and also the abolition of the many corrupt practices that prevail at places consists in the serial entry of goods and in serial loading and despatch thereof which would give justice to everybody and would be the most equitable arrangement.

Thanking you in anticipation.—We beg, etc.,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Sd.) | Balchand Agarchand. | (Sd.) | Harnundrai Fool chand. |
| " | Hiralal Ramgopal. | " | Hurmookrai Govindram. |
| " | Breul and Co. | " | Ramprtap Bijmohandas. |
| " | Kalidas Narandas and Co. | " | Bhaidas Karsondas |
| " | Visunji Velji and Co. | " | Gorakhram Sadhuram. |
| " | Gill and Co. | " | Hurmookhrai Amulakchand. |
| " | Mitchell and Co. | " | Amarsey Damoder. |
| " | B. Campbell and Co. | " | Nensukh Rampartap. |
| " | Mumraj Rambakhas. | " | Dharamsey Jatha and Co. |
| " | Bansilal Abirchand. | " | Goculdas Dossa and Co. |
| " | Khunji Vishram. | " | Ramgopal Madhavprasad. |
| " | Mathuradas Vassonji Khimji. | " | Madhavdas Umersey. |
| " | Sadasukh Gambhirchand. | " | Gambhir chand Kedarnath. |
| " | Devalker and Co. | " | B. Mavji and Co. |
| " | Ganeshdas Gangadas. | | |
| " | Hirachand Vanechand. | | |

## SIR GEORGE WHITE AND GENERAL BULLER.

We "Times" are informed by Mr. H. M. Gray-Town Clerk, Ladysmith, that with a view to perpetuating the memory of Field-Marshal Sir George White and General Sir Redvers Buller in connection with the defence and relief of Ladysmith, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Ladysmith, on Saturday, July 6, at which it was decided to form a committee, with representatives throughout the empire. It has been suggested that statues should be erected in the vicinity of the Town Hall at Ladysmith, but the local committee, which will act as the executive, is anxious to obtain other suggestions which should be submitted before Dec. 1:—Mr. Gray adds:—The amount aimed at is £3,000 and it is found necessary to institute appeals to the patriotism of those outside Ladysmith, more particularly those who were connected with the late war. Although thirteen years have now passed since the memorable siege, tourists and friends of the fallen continue to visit our town and the battlefields, and disappointment is often expressed that the memory of the glorious defence and relief is not perpetuated in some more permanent manner. The Town Council of the Borough of Ladysmith will be the trustees of the fund, and all cheques, bank drafts, &c., should be made payable to the Ladysmith Memorial Fund. The Town Treasurer of Ladysmith will act as treasurer.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

With a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Field-Marshal Sir George White and General Sir Redvers Buller in connection with the defence and relief of Ladysmith, it was decided at a public meeting held in the Town Hall at Ladysmith recently to form a committee with representatives throughout the Empire to insgurate a scheme whereby this object may be attained. Suggestions as to the form such a memorial should take are also invited, which should be submitted prior to December 1 next. The amount required is £3,000. The scheme is one that has not only our sympathy, but should appeal to all who appreciate the gallant efforts to uphold the honour of the flag which were made by both relievers and besieged.

The cyclist companies attached to the French rifle battalions were recently increased to twelve in number and equipped with the new Gerard folding bicycle, which the cyclist carries on his back by means of a pair of braces when not riding it. The bicycle has joints in the top and bottom bars of the frame, so that it can be folded together each joint is covered and made rigid for riding by a sleeve. The wheels are 25 1-2in. in diameter and the axles are 40in. apart. The weight is only 27lb. and the price is £8 complete.

We trust that the question of the National Reserve will shortly be forced upon authority. As we have previously pointed out the comforting conception of a large body of trained men willing to be registered for use in times of emergency bears no relation to facts as they exist. The men are keen and willing enough and it is clear that in the idea of a National Reserve an asset has been discovered of the highest value. Human nature, however, is much the same all the world over and none is going to put himself to inconvenience if he thinks his effort remains unappreciated. Unfortunately, it is this very impression that the War Office has succeeded in conveying to the mass of old soldiers who so readily responded to Lord Haldane's original call. As we have repeatedly urged, an organisation built up on the lines of that which obtains in Germany is demanded, and we have no doubt that it would be an enormous success. At it is, however, the War Office made no sign and everyone connected with this great movement is rapidly becoming dispirited. In view especially of the failure of the Territorial Force Reserve this is much to be deplored, and we can only hope that the War Minister in whose personal province the whole question would appear to lie will examine the subject with sympathy. In helping this movement he has an opportunity of leaving an abiding mark on the well-being of the Forces of the Empire.

The Chinese Press will find it difficult to convince the world outside the Central Flowery Land, that Great Britain has thwarted the legitimate ambition of China to recover her own in Tibet. What has happened is that the Dalai Lama has recovered his own without any assistance from England. Great Britain has at no time made any claim to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, as such a claim would be contrary to the terms of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which expressly provides for non-interference by both parties at Lhasa. Two hundred and thirty disarmed Chinese from that place with seventy followers, mostly Tibetan wives, have arrived at Chumbi, on the Indian frontier, and 1,000 more, with over 200 women and children, are expected. These people will be shipped for China by the Indian Government, but some of the half-breeds elect to remain for work in the Darjeeling tea gardens. China's dominion at Lhasa ends. The Government of the new Republic will probably find some way to "save face," and at the same time abandon all military operations in Tibet or in Outer Mongolia—that is, Ili, Dzungaria, &c., in accordance with the friendly recommendations of Great Britain and Russia. The massacres of natives in both these outlying districts will cease, and the Tibetans and West Mongolians will be able to work out their own salvation in peace. It is scarcely necessary to say that we have no designs upon Tibetan territory. The Chinese expedition to Tibet has been recalled.

Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, who became the senior admiral on the active list with the retirement of Sir Arthur Moore on July 30, himself reached the age of sixty-five years in mail week, and accordingly retired from active service, but not, it may be hoped, from further employment similar to that upon which he is at present occupied as chairman of the Committee on Naval Education. It will be to the advantage of the Navy and the nation if the benefits of his valuable experience and administrative capabilities can continue to be utilised in an advisory capacity. Sir Reginald's retirement brings to the top of the admirals' list Sir William May—who, being only sixty-three, can remain on the active list until he is promoted admiral of the fleet by Sir Charles Hotham's retirement in March next while Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe, Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney, and Captain H. H. Campbell each receive a step in rank. This appears to be the last compulsory retirement which will occur during the present year, either for age or non-employment. This fact may be taken to show that the more stringent retirement regulations of December 8, 1902, are not the means of removing so many flag officers as might be expected. Previously all flag officers could remain on the active list for seven years after hauling down their flags unless overtaken by the age clause; now the period is five years for admirals and vice-admirals and three and a-half years for rear-admirals. Had the period for vice-admirals been made the same as that for the rear-admirals, there are about half-a-dozen officers at present on the list who would be retired within the next six months, instead of which they may now remain for a further eighteen months. One of these has hoisted his flag as vice-admiral. To reduce the period even as a temporary measure would, therefore, help to provide that flow of promotion which is so much needed in the lower grades. As regards the rear-admirals, the retirement scheme of 1903 would have had more effect had it not been accompanied by an increase in the number of appointments open to officers of this rank. The appointment of Rear-Admiral Waymouth as Director of Naval Equipment brings the total of rear-admirals who are at present in employment both ashore and afloat, to 28. Ten years ago there were 20 rear-admirals in active employment, three of whom held appointments which are now filled by captains.

The circumstance that the steaming trials of the British "Princess Royal," the German "Kaiser", and the Italian "Dante Alighieri" are being run about the same time affords ground for several interesting comparisons, but the value of such comparisons must be entirely dependent upon the fulness and reliability of the reports of the vessels' performances. It is not enough to have the speed which each ship developed without knowing also the sea and the weather, whether the vessel was fully loaded or running light, and by what method the speed was reckoned. In fact, at present we have not sufficient knowledge of the elements and conditions under which recently completed warships have been tried which might enable us to form a common standard for comparison. The Kaiser's reported speed of 23.6 knots is, therefore, interesting, but it would be more convincing to learn that the vessel had made such a speed under actual service conditions. The battle cruiser Moltke was credited with the fine speed of 29·47 knots on trial in September, 1911, and when she was chosen to visit New York in the spring of this year there was every anticipation that she would attempt to lower the trans-Atlantic record of the Indomitable on her return journey. But she did not succeed in doing so, and the speed at which the return trip was made has never been made known, though it would certainly not have been concealed had it exceeded that of the Indomitable. As regards the speed achieved with the Kaiser, however, the Germans have reason for self-congratulation, since this first turbine driven battleship in their navy has achieved a rate exceeding that of any other battleship of which detailed results have been made known. The Conqueror, with 23·25 knots, would seem to have made the nearest approach to it. The Dante Alighieri, claimed by the Italians to be "the fastest Dreadnought battleship in the world," is designed for 23 knots, but her trial speed is not yet known. Meantime, the steaming performances of the battle-cruisers, Lion and Princess Royal, remain unequalled by any navy in the world.


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STUTTGART.

Dr. Sir Edward Elgar

*whose Photo appears above writes:—*

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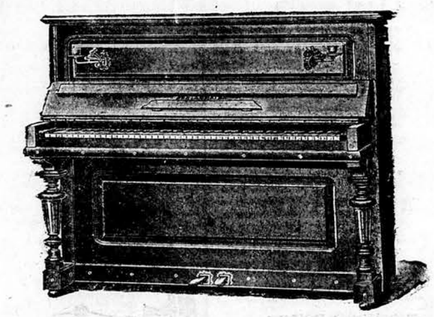

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